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Daily Report—

East Asia

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Daily Report

East Asia

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Takeshita Unveils Japan's ASEAN Policy
*OW0505083889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT
5 May 89*

[Text] Jakarta, May 5 KYODO—In a major policy speech here Friday, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita outlined Japan's push toward greater ties to ASEAN countries.

Takeshita described the region as "one of Japan's most important partners in economic cooperation."

The prime minister also said the economic growth ASEAN countries have achieved over the years is "striking." He said he expects the Asia-Pacific region to be an "engine of growth" for the world economy in the next century.

In the speech, titled "Japan and ASEAN—Thinking Together and Advancing Together," Takeshita said Japan's policy of enhancing ties to ASEAN—the Association of Southeast Asian nations—will continue under a new Japanese Government that will be formed after his resignation, expected later this month.

Days before the start of his Southeast Asian tour, Takeshita had announced he will step down as a result of the Recruit stock trading scandal.

Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei comprise the six-member ASEAN, which is a major trade partner for Japan as well as a target for growing Japanese overseas investment.

Takeshita, who has already visited Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore and Indonesia, will proceed to the Philippines Saturday to complete the April 29-May 7 tour.

"Japan will firmly maintain the consistency and continuity of its foreign policy (under a new government)," Takeshita said in the speech, which was delivered at a forum at a Jakarta hotel.

"I assure you that Japanese policy will continue to emphasize relations with ASEAN in the years ahead," he said.

Takeshita also reminded his audience that he visited Manila in December 1987 for talks with ASEAN leaders, his first overseas trip as prime minister. He is visiting the region again, he said, this time on his last overseas tour as prime minister, to show the importance Japan attaches to its relations with the ASEAN countries.

Takeshita said he has supported international cooperation with ASEAN since becoming prime minister in November 1987.

Almost 30 percent of Japan's government aid to developing countries is bound for ASEAN, he said, making Japan the largest donor to the regional organization.

Japan's official development assistance between 1988 and 1992 will be increased to at least 50 billion dollars, more than double the amount extended during the previous five-year-period, Takeshita said.

Noting that ASEAN's exports of industrial goods to Japan jumped almost 50 percent in 1988 from the year before, Takeshita pledged that Japan will try harder to expand its market for ASEAN-made products.

Takeshita also pledged to extend for another five years Japan's contribution to a student scholarship program, to 2 million dollars a year. Scholarships have been awarded to more than 5,000 people from ASEAN nations since the program started in 1980, Takeshita said.

In his speech Takeshita also mentioned environmental problems in the region, saying conservation and research of tropical rain forests is "one of the most pressing issues" of modern times.

Destruction of forests can create problems with "global impacts," he said. He made no reference, however, to accusations that Japan has reduced forest resources as the world's largest importer of tropical logs.

Takeshita insisted that developing countries should be considered when discussing solutions to environmental problems.

International cooperation to support conservation efforts by developing countries is "extremely important," the Japanese prime minister said.

Holds News Conference in Jakarta
*OW0505144389 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 1230 GMT 5 May 89*

[From the "News Today" program]

[Text] Prime Minister Takeshita, now visiting ASEAN countries, held a news conference in Jakarta this evening. Concerning the selection of his successor as LDP president in the wake of his decision to resign, the prime minister expressed the desire to leave it to the arrangements by the party organ. There is still an important event left for Prime Minister Takeshita. It is the meeting with Philippine President Aquino. However, he held the news conference in the way of concluding his visit to the ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

[Begin Takeshita recording] [video shows Takeshita speaking before reporters in a conference room] Some time ago, I expressed the determination to resign as prime minister when this fiscal year's budget is passed. Ending the current ASEAN visit, I feel heartily grateful to the leaders of countries I visited because, thanks to their great understanding and cooperation, I have been able to achieve hoped-for goals through consistency and continuity of Japan's diplomatic policy. I am to

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resign, and my successor should be decided through various procedures of the party organ. Therefore, I think I am not in the position to comment on the issue. I would like to add that the chief cabinet secretary must now be working to hear the views of various quarters to end my regime smoothly. I know this because I myself played the role of lowering the curtain of two regimes—the Sato and Tanaka cabinets—in the past.

Furthermore, concerning the remaining days of my service, continuity in administrative work should naturally be maintained, as it should never be suspended even for an instant. In this connection, I would like to continue with my efforts in handling various issues, including those concerning the current Japan-U.S. relations, trade issues, and the question of connecting ASEAN problems with its summit talks. As the issue concerning political reform has been mentioned in particular, plans will be worked out on the basis of recommendations presented by the Wisemen's Advisory Council, and the Gotoda Committee [special Liberal Democratic Party committee on studying political reform] will also be asked to study recommendations. These recommendations will be classified into those that the administrative organ can immediately put into practice, those that will require revision of laws, and those that should be taken as medium- or long-term programs. As I have always stated, I would like to make use of them for starting political reform. [end recording]

Prior to the news conference, Prime Minister Takeshita gave a speech at a hotel in Jakarta. The speech is entitled: Japan and ASEAN—Thinking Together and Advancing Together, Dealing with the Basic Policy Concerning Japan's Diplomacy Toward ASEAN in Advancing into the Nineties. In this speech, Prime Minister Takeshita first stressed that he would like to continue with the promotion of economic cooperation with ASEAN nations and disclosed at the same time that he would make positive efforts to settle the problems concerning developing countries' accumulated debts. Touching on the Cambodian issue, Prime Minister Takeshita cited various conditions for attaining peace, including the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and no repetition of the inhumane policy as was adopted by the Pol Pot regime. Then, he indicated that Japan would provide necessary funds for and dispatch necessary personnel to the international supervisory agency that is expected to be formed, and at the same time Japan will offer cooperation in promoting reconstruction and development of Indochina after peace is attained in the area.

Concerning the Asia-Pacific cooperation initiative, as advocated by Japan and other countries, Prime Minister Takeshita stated that an open and free trade system must be maintained in the world. He said that the initiative is not designed to form an economic bloc like the EC's market integration. In addition, Prime Minister Takeshita said that after returning to Japan from his current final overseas trip he would resign and transfer power to the next regime when the budget for the new fiscal year

is passed. He then concluded his speech by expressing his conviction that the new regime would continue to strive, firmly maintaining continuity and consistency of diplomacy and further strengthening the bonds between Japan and ASEAN.

The prime minister is scheduled to return to Japan the day after tomorrow after finishing talks with President Aquino.

UN Security Council Asked To Monitor Pullout

BK0605072489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 6 May 89

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 6 (AFP)—The warring Cambodian factions have agreed to call on U.N. Security Council permanent members and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to monitor the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, Cambodian resistance sources said here Saturday.

The U.N. Security Council permanent members and ASEAN—which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand—would be part of an international control mechanism (ICM) to monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Cambodia, the sources said.

In discussions over the past few days in Jakarta and here, the three resistance factions and the Phnom Penh government also agreed to propose the inclusion of Japan, India and Hanoi's Indochinese ally Laos in the ICM, the sources said. [passage omitted]

The Cambodian sources said that compromise on the ICM was achieved during talks earlier this week in Jakarta between resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen when the prince decided not to insist on a U.N. role.

A selection of countries was then thrashed out in the Indonesian capital to be accepted later at meetings here with Prince Sihanouk's coalition partners: the Khmer Rouge and the supporters of former Prime Minister Son Sann. [passage omitted]

ASEAN Considering Military Role in Cambodia

BK0505120389 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar says the noncommunist nations of Southeast Asia should step up military cooperation with a view to ensuring a collective defense. He says there may be a time when they need to help one another. He told this to reporters this afternoon addressing a conference on military-security issues in Singapore.

Datuk Abu Hasan said ASEAN is meanwhile considering a joint force to help supervise a settlement in Cambodia. He pointed out that it is not necessary to pool military

resources so that national forces could be used collectively in case of need. This will be true even if there is no change in the U.S. presence and commitment in the region.

In addressing the conference earlier, Datuk Abu Hassan said the idea of defense committee in the region should be included in ASEAN's 1990 agenda. He identified several trends that ASEAN should take into account, including the loss of faith in centralized economic planning and socialism. The other trend is the widespread realization that military capabilities do not bring about power. The minister also said that the world had entered the age of (?post-imperialism) which recognized that it was not the number of people in a nation that mattered, but their talent and (?diligence).

Hanoi Reportedly Endorses Jakarta Talks
BK0605014189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 May 89 p 2

[Text] The progress made in the Jakarta talks between Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk bodes well for the upcoming Sino-Vietnamese negotiations in Beijing, a Hanoi official said yesterday.

First Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem, in Bangkok yesterday on his way to Beijing for the second round of talks on Monday with his Chinese counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, said Hanoi endorsed the outcome of the Jakarta session.

Mr Liem said the normalisation of Sino-Vietnamese ties and aspects of the international conference on Kampuchea would be discussed in his talks with Mr Liu, which will last until Wednesday.

The Vietnamese minister, Hanoi's number two diplomat, held talks with Mr Liu in January, the first at vice-minister level since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1978.

The Beijing talks come at a time when developments have emerged from the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks.

Earlier this week in Bangkok, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said he wanted to know now if China would accept the concessions made by Hun Sen and Sihanouk.

Prince Sihanouk dropped his demand that the United Nations play a role in an international commission to monitor the troop withdrawal and agreed not to mention the word "dismantle" of the Phnom Penh regime.

For his part, Hun Sen changed the constitution in a move the Prince said he appreciated but did not go far enough.

Prince Sihanouk said he wanted a multi-party system included in the constitution and power-sharing of the four Khmer factions in an interim government before elections.

Commentary Sums Up Progress on Cambodia
BK060503189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 May 89 p 4

[By Anurat Maniphon in Jakarta]

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, in two days of talks in Jakarta, is seen to have stepped up efforts to draw to his side Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk while excluding the Khmer Rouge from a peace settlement.

Mr Hun Sen met Prince Sihanouk on Tuesday following a request put forward by Mr Hun Sen about a month ago. The prince said he met Mr Hun Sen as leader of his nationalist front, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and its military arm ANS [National Sihanoukist Army], not as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Mr Son Sann held separate talks with Mr Hun Sen in his capacity as prime minister of the United Nations-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

In an apparent attempt to score points with the prince, Mr Hun Sen showed willingness to consider demands for what would be fundamental amendments to the State of Cambodia's new constitution.

The prince called for a constitutional change that would replace the present one-party system—whereby the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is the "leading force"—with a multi-party system.

Mr Hun Sen initially told reporters that the decision was up to the National Assembly but he believed the demand would be considered "for national reconciliation."

In later interviews Mr Hun Sen said he believes he can convince the National Assembly to agree to the prince's additional demands. Mr Hun Sen also sent a copy of the constitution to the prince for comments, in a development analysts saw as part of the attempt to forge close ties with the prince—a trend noted since the two began talks in Paris in December 1987.

The Phnom Penh prime minister has invited Prince Sihanouk to return to Cambodia as Head of State and has offered to "open up" his government. But he has categorically rejected a role for the Khmer Rouge in an interim coalition or army.

Nationalist forces loyal to Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann—for reasons of security and "national union"—demand the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge.

The matter reportedly remains negotiable insofar as an interim government is concerned though so far Mr Hun Sen has let it be known that only the nationalists would be welcomed to an enlarged version of his administration.

But he is categorical in his refusal to allow a military role for the Khmer Rouge. According to Prince Sihanouk, Mr Hun Sen said he believed his army and the Sihanoukist ANS would be able to handle any instabilities caused by the battle-tested guerrillas.

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The prince did not share the view, pointing out that the Khmer Rouge could blow up bridges and roads "at will" as well as occupy villages at night. Mr Son Sann evokes the possibility of civil war.

The prince, while admitting to his reputation for being "the changing prince," indicated his readiness to abandon the Khmer Rouge—by stepping down from President of Democratic Kampuchea—and return to Cambodia as Head of State if Phnom Penh fulfilled a number of conditions.

These include the complete pullout of Vietnamese troops verified by an international control mechanism, the institution of a multi-party system in the constitution and acceptance of the principle of a quadripartite government including the Khmer Rouge.

Hun Sen and the prince agreed that an international conference be held to determine an International Control Mechanism which would monitor the Vietnamese withdrawal. The conference is expected to be held before Vietnam's pledged withdrawal by September. So far, France and Indonesia have been named as venues for the conference likely to be held in stages. The prince said the first session would be in Paris.

Agreement on the conference, which deals with an external aspect of the 10-year conflict, was acknowledged by the CGDK as the only tangible progress made.

But analysts saw some progress also on certain internal issues. The CGDK's decision to drop the demand for Phnom Penh to "dismantle" its administration and talk about transforming the existing structure allows for further negotiations, they noted.

The CGDK now speaks of a "fusion," a "grafting on to something that already exists," in order to form a quadripartite government to organise free general elections, so as to prevent the Phnom Penh administration from dominating the proceedings.

A "wide divergence" remains on this issue as Mr Hun Sen believes neither the Phnom Penh Government nor the CGDK should "interfere in elections."

"Our Government will remain only to maintain social order and to help the daily run of the economic and social life," he said.

"After the elections, when we have a new constitution, a new national assembly and a new government, both governments which exist right now will be automatically dissolved," he said.

The CGDK, in a statement released on Wednesday, said the Phnom Penh prime minister's rejection of the quadripartite formula meant that he was "preparing himself for civil war."

Mr Hun Sen reportedly said there would be a "small war" if non-communist resistance forces joined him but a "big war" if they did not.

Mr Hun Sen's rejection of a quadripartite army including the Khmer Rouge marked a hardening of his position against the Chinese-backed guerrillas. At the Second Jakarta Informal meeting in February, the Phnom Penh prime minister was "vague" on the issue, one source noted.

The two-day talks between Mr Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta opened amid conciliatory gestures from both sides.

Phnom Penh last Sunday announced amendments to its constitution changing the national flag, anthem and the name of the administration from People's Republic of Kampuchea to State of Cambodia.

The new constitution also declared Buddhism as a state religion, abolished capital punishment and pledged a liberal economy.

Prince Sihanouk, for his part, dropped his call for the dismantling of the Phnom Penh administration and insistence on the United Nations playing a role in monitoring Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk said "tremendous progress" was made in the talks here in Jakarta. "I think my two demands will be met," he said, in reference to his call for a multi-party system and acceptance in principle of a quadripartite government including the Khmer Rouge.

While the CGDK wants to include the Khmer Rouge in an interim authority to preclude any security problems they could cause, Mr Hun Sen said their presence would be "dangerous" to Cambodian people.

"Even the Thai Government and the United Nations could not do anything to prevent the violation of human rights by the Khmer Rouge in refugee camps inside Thailand," he told reporters.

"So the demand to include the Khmer Rouge in the quadripartite Government before the election would be the opening for the Khmer Rouge to continue to massacre the people," he added. That, he said, "would amount to the violation of the right of self-determination of the Cambodian people."

Mr Hun Sen so far has only offered a role for the Khmer Rouge in the "Supreme Council of National Leaders" which would organise general elections and draft a new constitution. The Khmer Rouge have rejected the council.

Prince Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen are to meet again on July 24 in Paris, with representative of the four Cambodian factions to hold talks the following day.

The prince said he expected some progress on his demands by then.

The just-ended talks here are seen to have made more headway than previous meetings on the issue. The upcoming May 8 to 10 meeting in Beijing between Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and China's Liu Shuqing, and the subsequent Sino-Soviet summit between Deng Xiaoping and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are expected to throw more light.

Japan

Government Prepared To Buy U.S. Supercomputers

OW0805053689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT
8 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—The government is prepared to allocate more money for purchases of U.S. products including supercomputers by universities and government agencies, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Monday.

He made the remark in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, who returned home from a trip to Washington on Sunday.

A MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] official quoted Takeshita as saying the ministry should make all-out efforts to resolve trade disputes in three "symbolic" areas—supercomputers, semiconductors and telecommunications.

Mitsuzuka, who also visited Canada in his eight-day trip, said he promised to make an interim report to the U.S. later this month on proposals to resolve the telecom dispute.

MITI will hold talks with other ministries and the private sector on U.S. complaints of unfair trade practices in the telecom market, he said.

The U.S. Trade Representative's Office is reportedly considering placing telecommunications equipment on a "hit list" of products involved in unfair trade that may be subject to retaliation under the omnibus trade act.

Uno Returns From USSR, Mongolia Visits

Rogachev Reasserts Territories Stance

OW0605010889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0049 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Moscow, May 5 KYODO—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said Friday the so-called "northern territories" claimed by Japan had been discovered and developed by Russians and are historically Soviet territory.

Rogachev reiterated the Soviet claim to the islands off northern Japan in meeting reporters at the end of Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno's visit to the Soviet Union.

Rogachev contrasted Japan's approach to this territorial dispute with the Soviet Union to what he described as Japan's sensible approach to territorial disputes with China and South Korea.

On other issues, he said the Soviet Union believes that Japan and the Soviet Union can conclude a peace treaty despite the existence of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty,

as the treaty's significance will decline after the signing of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty and amid progress toward disarmament.

He said Uno's visit to the Soviet Union contributed to deepen mutual understanding between Japan and the Soviet Union.

On a date for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan, Rogachev said it will depend on the success of preparatory work led by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Rogachev also said Sino-Soviet summit talks in Beijing in mid May will normalize state relations and may restore party relations.

He also suggested Gorbachev may make some proposal when he visits China for the summit talks.

Uno Stops Off in China

OW0705134389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT
7 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno returned home Sunday from an eight-day visit to the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

Uno also stopped in Beijing on his way home and met his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen.

Briefs Reporters on Gorbachev Meeting

OW0805111689 Tokyo KYODO English 1051 GMT
8 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno told Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last week that America's return of the Okinawa Islands to Japan in 1972 should be a precedent for the return to Japan of four Soviet-held islands, Uno said Monday.

Uno, briefing reporters on his eight-day visit to the Soviet Union, Mongolia and China, said Gorbachev compared Japan's territorial disputes to those in China and South Korea.

Uno said he used his 90-minute meeting with the Soviet leader last Friday to point out that the United States returned Okinawa to Japan, despite the islands' strategic significance and the blood shed to capture it during World War II.

Uno added that relations with the U.S. have progressed well ever since.

He said Gorbachev took issue with the unhampered progression of Japan's economic relations with China and South Korea, two other countries with which it has squabbled over territory.

Uno said Gorbachev asked him whether Japan is "discriminating" against the Soviet Union by selectively linking political disputes to economic relations.

Japanese officials have said any significant expansion of economic and trade ties to Moscow would have to be preceded by territorial concessions.

Uno said he refuted Gorbachev's comparisons to the northern territories issue. He said he told Gorbachev that Takeshima Island, disputed with South Korea, and the Senkaku Islands, disputed with China, have never similarly supported substantial populations or industry and have nowhere near the same land mass.

Uno said the high volume of trade Japan has with the two Asian countries is due to mutual cooperation and cultural ties not present in the relationship with the Soviet Union.

Uno quoted Gorbachev as saying it is strange for Japan to be boosting military expenditures at a time of waning military emphasis by the Soviet Union.

Uno said if Japan was truly a military power, it would be criticized by Asian countries. Instead, he said, Asian countries have hailed Japan's pledges of developmental aid and have welcomed its vows to avoid military might.

Uno said Soviet military strength in the Far East is far superior to Japan's. Japan is concerned about an increase in both the size and quality of the Soviet military presence in the region, he said, and considers the U.S. naval presence in the Pacific as a stabilizing factor.

Gorbachev said it appears Moscow is more interested in improving relations than Tokyo is, Uno said.

Gorbachev told Uno he has met so far with five Japanese politicians, including former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi and its former Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, and Japan Communist Party (JCP) Secretary Tetsuzo Fuwa.

Uno Says New Prime Minister Should Visit U.S.
*OW0805075089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—A new Japanese prime minister should go to the United States for talks with President George Bush before the July 14-16 Paris summit of seven major advanced democracies, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Monday.

Uno told a press conference that top-level representation is necessary to diffuse tensions arising from bilateral trade disputes between Japan and the U.S.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita declared on April 25 that he will step down amid mounting public distrust in politics stemming from the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

But Takeshita's successor has not yet been chosen. Masayoshi Ito, 75, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, is tipped as the most probable successor.

The foreign minister also said he wants to meet Secretary of State James Baker at an early date to pave the way for a summit conference.

Takeshita Hints at Ito as Likely Successor

*OW070505089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT
7 May 89*

[Excerpt] Manila, May 7 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita hinted on Sunday that he will ask senior Liberal Democratic Party officer Masayoshi Ito to succeed him as LDP president and prime minister.

Takeshita, meeting Japanese reporters traveling with him in the current Southeast Asian tour, stopped short of mentioning Ito by name but said "it is quite natural for a respectable man to win the heart of the people."

Takeshita said an outgoing leader must avoid any active intervention over who should take over.

The prime minister said he welcomes LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe's coordination efforts beginning on Monday.

Takeshita, 65, who is stepping down later this month from the office he has held the past 18 months, said that he hopes the LDP will pick a new leader as early as possible.

Takeshita said he will attend a meeting of leaders of the government and LDP on Monday to decide procedures for electing his successor.

Takeshita's Chief of Staff Keizo Obuchi informally asked Ito on April 26 to take over power. At that time, Ito declined, citing health reasons.

Ito, 76, chairman of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, which meets twice a week, says he has chronic diabetes and a younger man should take over from Takeshita.

Ito is known as a long-time advocate of ridding Japan's political world of its plutocratic nature.

Takeshita told the reporters that a new cabinet will draw up a political reform bill designed to establish a higher standard of political ethics.

The outgoing prime minister also said LDP Diet members, their secretaries or relatives should pass on profits from Recruit Cosmos stock resales to society.

Takeshita said he and his 20 cabinet members will disclose assets when resigning later this month. [passage omitted]

Says LDP To Pick Successor

OW0705064889 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 0300 GMT 7 May 89

[Text] According to correspondent Miura in Manila, Prime Minister Takeshita, who is now on a tour of ASEAN Nations—met with the press corps accompanying him in Manila today. At the meeting, the prime minister discussed the issue of his successor, and indicated that he will entrust the matter to the LDP. He said it would be desirable if a decision is made as soon as possible.

Takeshita said that a person who announces his resignation should not intervene or actively take part in selecting their replacement.

Regarding LDP General Council Chairman Ito, whose name has been mentioned as a possible successor to him as party president, he said, although it is natural for a respectable man to be popular, if I comment, it would be like commenting on the successor issue. On the procedures for selecting his replacement as party president, he said: I am going to attend a summit meeting of government and LDP leaders scheduled for tomorrow, and I think a decision will be made there. I believe a decision will be made at a meeting of either the LDP officers or General Council to leave the matter to the four top leaders' or to the secretary general's discretion. He thus indicated that the decision will be entrusted to the party's organization.

As to when the decision will be made regarding his successor, he said it is desirable that it be made at an early date, at a general meeting of members from both houses of the Diet in lieu of a party convention, after party procedures have been completed.

As to when his cabinet will resign en bloc, the prime minister suggested that it will be after the budget is approved by the House of Councillors, regardless of how the investigations on the Recruit scandal may develop. He said that, even if two different people hold the posts of prime minister and party president for some time to come, there will be no problem.

Meanwhile, regarding proceeds from the sales of unlisted shares transferred to politicians from Recruit Cosmos Company, Takeshita expressed his desire to have the proceeds of those LDP Diet members returned to society in a lump sum payment.

He also indicated his support for the LDP's study of necessary law revisions for political reform on the basis of proposals made by the wisemen's group, but he said that draft revisions will actually be introduced to the current Diet session by the next cabinet.

Turning to the issue of former Prime Minister Nakasone's summons for testimony, Takeshita said this is basically the Diet's problem. He also said that as the chief executive he would decline commenting on the question of extending the current Diet session.

Kanemaru Says Ito 'Best' Candidate

OW0705074789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT
7 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's main political backer, Shin Kanemaru, said Sunday senior Liberal Democratic Party officer Masayoshi Ito would be the best person to succeed the outgoing prime minister.

Kanemaru, at a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) meeting in Gifu near Nagoya in central Japan, said he has no intention of heading a caretaker cabinet by himself.

Takeshita met reporters in Manila the same day and hinted he favors Ito as his successor.

Ito, 76, chairman of the LDP Executive Council, has declined to take over from Takeshita.

Kanemaru said he would turn down any party post under a new leader. Along with Ito, Kanemaru earlier was tipped as a possible successor to Takeshita, who announced April 25 he would step down from power.

Various politicians in some LDP factions have suggested that Kanemaru should assume the party's vice presidency.

Kanemaru, who served as LDP secretary general, then as deputy prime minister under Yasuhiro Nakasone, now oversees the LDP's largest Takeshita faction, which is comprised of some 120 LDP Diet members.

Abe Cancels Meeting With Ito

OW0605034289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe cancelled a meeting scheduled for Saturday with Masayoshi Ito, who is tipped as the most probable successor to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, LDP sources said.

Ito, 76, chairman of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, has strongly declined an offer to succeed Takeshita as LDP president and prime minister, the sources said.

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Abe will meet and try to persuade Ito to accept the premiership early next week after consulting with Takeshita, who is returning to Tokyo on Saturday from a Southeast Asian tour, the sources said.

Abe, who has been in hospital being treated for gallstones, will resume his duties on Monday, they said.

Ito Not To Succeed Takeshita

*OW0805050389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0415 GMT
8 May 89*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officer Masayoshi Ito reaffirmed Monday that he will not succeed Noboru Takeshita as LDP president and prime minister.

Ito, meeting reporters briefly at his office, denied a newspaper report that he has decided to accept a request to take over from Takeshita, who has said he will step down.

Ito, 75, chairman of the LDP's decision-making executive council, said he has firmly made up his mind to decline the position.

The mass circulation **YOMIURI SHIMBUN** said in a front-page story Monday that Ito had changed his mind and decided to take over from Takeshita after a meeting with LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Takeshita told reporters at his official residence Monday that he hopes the party will pick his successor as early as possible.

Takeshita, 65, announced on April 25 that he would step down amid mounting popular distrust in politics in the wake of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Takeshita's actual resignation will come after the Diet approves the 60.4 trillion yen state budget for fiscal 1989, he said at the time.

Later in the day, senior government and LDP officials huddled at Takeshita's official residence over lunch to discuss procedures to elect a new party leader. Ito, Takeshita and Abe all attended the session.

In the meeting with Abe on Sunday, Ito strongly declined the idea of taking over from Takeshita, citing health reasons and factional moves within the ruling party, LDP sources said.

Ito had said he suffers from chronic diabetes and a younger man would be more qualified. [passage omitted]

One-Fourth of Eligible Voters Favor LDP

*OW0805022989 Tokyo KYODO in English 2343 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Only one-fourth of Japan's eligible voters favor ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) candidates in this summer's House of Councillors election, a major newspaper said Monday.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN reported these finding from a public opinion poll covering 3,000 eligible voters across the nation conducted on April 26 and 27 after Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced his intention to resign to take responsibility for his links with the Recruit scandal.

The survey found that 26 percent said they will vote for LDP candidates in regional electoral districts and 27 percent for those running nationwide, in the proportional representation system.

This compares with the 46 percent and 43 percent, respectively, in a poll carried out in May 1986 before the previous upper house election.

Those who replied that they will vote for candidates of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the major opposition party, accounted for 22 percent in regional electoral districts and 26 percent under the proportional representation system, compared with the previous 11 percent in both cases.

The poll said 34 percent of the respondents favor opposition candidates in regional electoral districts and 42 percent under the proportional representation system.

It said nearly 80 percent of those polled hoped for drastic decreases in the LDP seats in the upper house so that the opposition camp will have more seats than the LDP.

The LDP at present has 143 seats in the 252-seat upper house.

In an upper house by-election in Fukuoka Prefecture in February, the LDP lost to the JSP. The ruling party narrowly won the Chiba gubernatorial election and Nagoya mayoral election this spring.

The LDP's election setback was blamed on the Recruit scandal and the 3 percent consumption tax which was introduced in April.

The ASAHI poll said 44 percent of the respondents believe the LDP will lose its majority seats in the House of Representatives if the lower house is dissolved for a general election in the near future.

It said 39 percent said the ruling party will maintain its majority seats in the 512-seat lower house in which the LDP now has 296 seats.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolia**Japanese Foreign Minister Uno Visits**

*OW0705094989 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1334 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May (MONTSAME)—Sosuke Uno, Japan's foreign minister, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today for an official visit at the invitation of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Government.

Sosuke Uno was met at the Bayant-Uhua Airport by T. Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; B. Dashtseren, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan; other officials, as well as Hidekazu Takase, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and the doyen of the Ulaanbaatar diplomatic corps Li Juqing, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to MPR.

Itinerary of Visit Noted

*OW0505234489 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT
5 May 89*

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 6 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno arrived from Moscow on Saturday for an official visit to Mongolia aimed at broadening relations between the two countries.

Uno is the first Japanese cabinet minister to visit Mongolia since Tokyo and Ulaanbaatar established diplomatic ties in 1972.

Uno has set a busy schedule during his one-day visit, cut short by a day as a result of an extended stay in Moscow for a meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

In the morning, Uno was to meet separately with Mongolian party leader Jambyn Batmonh and Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom and later hold talks with Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpilyn Gombosuren.

The afternoon itinerary features a visit to a cashmere plant built with Japanese aid and Japanese graves located on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar, along with a sightseeing trip to a monastery.

Mongolia, which is undertaking its own version of economic reform, has expressed interest in receiving Japanese economic assistance, Japanese officials said.

Trade between the two countries stood at 30 million dollars in 1988, consisting mostly of exports of wool and other raw materials from Mongolia to Japan.

There is no direct Japanese investment in Mongolia, and Japanese aid virtually halted after Japan extended a 5 billion yen grant to finance the building of the Gobi cashmere plant which became operational in 1981.

Uno will fly to Beijing on Sunday for talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in a brief stopover before heading back to Japan.

Meets With Sodnom

*OW0705101489 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1330 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May (MONTSAME)—Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received Sosuke Uno, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, who is here on an official visit at the invitation of the MPR Government.

During the talks D. Sodnom briefly outlined for the Japanese foreign minister the processes of restructuring and renewal that are taking place in the country. At the talks, he underscored that the MPR Government adheres to the course of developing relations between the two countries in various areas, including trade, economy, science and technology, and culture and tourism. In this regard he expressed his satisfaction with the agreement reached by the two sides on signing an intergovernmental trade agreement and on the dispatch to the MPR of economic representatives from Japan with the aim of studying questions of developing economic cooperation.

On his part S. Uno affirmed the policy of the Government of Japan to consistently develop relations with the MPR and, on behalf of his government, presented D. Sodnom with an invitation to visit Japan for an official visit. The invitation was gratefully received.

Participating in the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, were T. Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; T. Namjim, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Planning and Economy, MPR minister, and chairman of the Commission on Questions of Economic Relations with Japan; B. Dashtseren, MPR ambassador to Japan; H. Takase, Japanese ambassador to the MPR, and other officials.

Meets With Batmonh

*OW0705110889 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1340 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May, (MONTSAME)—Today, Sosuke Uno, Japan's foreign minister, called on Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The head of Japan's Foreign Ministry is in the MPR on an official visit at the invitation of the MPR Government.

J. Batmonh and Sosuke Uno exchanged views on bilateral relations as well as on a number of international problems. J. Batmonh stressed that the MPR, while continuing to strengthen the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, is interested in developing relations with nonsocialist states on an equal, mutually beneficial basis, in particular, increasing trade,

economic, and cultural exchanges. During the period following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, especially during recent years, relations between the MPR and Japan have been developing steadily. J. Batmonh noted that, particularly in recent years, political dialogue, trade and economic relations, and cultural exchanges have been steadily growing. He underlined that the MPR will continue to adhere to the course of broadening and developing friendly relations, and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan on the basis of peaceful cooperation.

Touching on international problems, J. Batmonh noted that the MPR places importance on the united efforts of large and small states of the Asian-Pacific region to develop good-neighborly relations of cooperation in the region, relaxation of military tension, and the realization of a joint search for ways for political settlement of complex problems. He also noted the particular importance of developing cooperation among states in the areas of trade and economy, science and technology, and culture and ecology. The MPR makes its contribution to this cause, said J. Batmonh. He drew attention to the fact that, in accordance with a mutual agreement between the Governments of the MPR and the USSR, a significant part of the limited Soviet contingent, that has been temporarily stationed on the MPR territory, will begin withdrawing soon and that the MPR has made the decision to reduce the number of its armed forces by 13,000 men.

J. Batmonh further noted the importance of Japan-Soviet dialogue in stabilizing the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and in the whole world, and expressed his satisfaction with the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations.

In his statement Sosuke underlined that the first visit by a Japanese foreign minister to the MPR opens a new page in relations between the two countries. He also noted that the political course followed by Japan in the Asian-Pacific region is directed at facilitating the economic development of the countries of this region. He stated that Japan is in favor of developing relations and cooperation with the countries of this region.

In concluding the talks, J. Batmonh wished the Japanese people peace and prosperity.

Present at the meeting were T. Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; B. Dashtseren, MPR ambassador to Japan; H. Takase, Japanese ambassador to the MPR; and other officials.

15 May Set for Soviet Troop Pullout
OW0605073489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Ulaanbatar, May 6 KYODO—The Soviet Union will begin a fresh round of troop withdrawals from Mongolia beginning on May 15, Mongolian leader Jambyn Batmonh said Saturday.

Batmonh disclosed the precise date of the Soviet pullout in a meeting with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, Japanese officials said.

The pullout coincides with the beginning of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's trip to Beijing. The two countries had been bitter ideological foes in the 1960s and 1970s.

The Soviet Union announced in March that it will remove five troop divisions from Mongolia over a two-year period beginning this year, but Soviet officials have so far declined to say when the withdrawal will begin.

The Soviet Union is believed to have 55,000 troops based in Mongolia. The five divisions to be withdrawn represent an estimated 75 percent of its armed forces there.

Uno, the first Japanese cabinet minister to visit here, also met with Mongolian Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom and his Mongolian counterpart, Tserenpiliyn Gombosuren, in a series of talks aimed at broadening ties with Mongolia.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman briefing reporters on the talks said the Mongolian leaders expressed a strong desire to develop ties with Japan, with Gombosuren declaring that Mongolia wants Japan to become its "second largest trading partner."

Batmonh told Uno that Mongolia wants to bolster its ties with both the communist and non-communist bloc as part of its drive to open up the country, Japanese officials said.

Uno pledged to send an economic mission to Mongolia to undertake feasibility studies on economic cooperation between the two countries.

Japanese officials said Uno and his Mongolian hosts also agreed to resume talks broken off nine years ago to conclude a trade pact to regulate small but growing bilateral trade.

The two-way trade stood at 30 million dollars in 1988, consisting mostly of wool exports and other raw materials to Japan.

Uno also made an informal pledge to provide a 60 million yen grant to Mongolia in the current fiscal year, 10 million yen for the purchase of medical equipment and 50 million yen earmarked for audio-video equipment.

Sodnom also accepted an invitation to visit Japan, Japanese officials said.

The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels but it would not take place until December at the earliest, a Japanese official said.

Uno arrived here from Moscow early Saturday and immediately plunged into a whirlwind of official functions for a brief 26-hour visit. The trip was cut short by one day because of Uno's extended stay in Moscow for a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Uno Holds Talks With Gombosuren
*OW0705153589 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1425 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May. (MONTSAME)—Talks were held here today between Tserenpilyn Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, and Sosuke Uno, Japan's foreign minister. During the talks the ministers exchanged opinions on questions pertaining to Mongolian-Japanese relations, as well as international problems of mutual interest.

Noting that the Mongolian-Japanese relations are developing along proper channels, both ministers expressed their interest to fully make use of the reserves and opportunities for stable development of relations in the political, trade, economic, cultural, and scientific and technical areas in the future.

The sides, with the aim of concluding a trade agreement between the governments of the two countries and determining the direction of economic cooperation, have agreed to send Japanese economic representatives to Mongolia, and to liven up the activities of the Mongolian-Japanese economic commission and committee. The Japanese side has announced that it will continue aid to Mongolia, within the framework of technical cooperation, by way of providing Japanese specialists, organizing training of Mongolian specialists in Japan, and the delivery of certain equipment.

During the exchange of opinion on questions of international life, the ministers paid particular attention to the problems of the Asian-Pacific region. The ministers noted the importance of large and small states alike exerting efforts to strengthen the positive tendencies that have appeared lately in the region, stabilizing the situation in Asia as a whole, changing over to dialogue with the aim of eliminating confrontation, and creating an atmosphere of trust and cooperation.

Participating in the talks, which took place in a businesslike, candid atmosphere, were D. Yondon, MPR first deputy foreign minister; B. Dashtseren, MPR ambassador to Japan; H. Takase, Japanese ambassador to MPR; other officials.

Uno Addresses Luncheon
*OW0705122389 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1400 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May (MONTSAME)—T. Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, today hosted a luncheon in honor of Sosuke Uno, Japan's foreign minister, and his wife. T. Gombosuren and S. Uno exchanged speeches at the luncheon.

In his speech T. Gombosuren expressed confidence that the current visit by the Japanese foreign minister will serve as a new stimulus in broadening Mongolian-Japanese relations. He further noted that gloomy pages have also existed in the history of Mongolian-Japanese relations. Fifty years ago, for an entirely different set of reasons, Mongolians and Japanese met on Mongolian soil. Both sides know only too well the lessons to be learned from the events of those years. Presently, Mongolian-Japanese relations and cooperation, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, are developing steadily in various areas.

T. Gombosuren expressed satisfaction with the fact that his talks with S. Sosuke Uno have shown community of opinion of the two countries on questions of strengthening mutual understanding and security, and broadening equal, mutually beneficial cooperation. We place importance on broadening such cooperation and such opportunities do exist. The development of cooperation will be in the interest of Mongolian and Japanese people. Moreover, this will also be consistent with the goals of strengthening the positive tendencies in relations between the Asian states.

The pressing task today is to ensure the irrevocability of the positive tendencies in the world, further noted T. Gombosuren. Proceeding from this, it is necessary, to first and foremost, secure the progress made in the direction of nuclear disarmament, and securely prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, particularly into space. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki must never be repeated anywhere.

As for the Asia-Pacific region, where our two countries are situated, there are the urgent tasks, besides the ones mentioned above, of completely eliminating the hot beds of conflicts; putting an end to the arms race; lowering military confrontation; consistently affirming the ideas of not resorting to the use of force; peacefully resolving disputed issues; activating and broadening equal, mutually beneficial cooperation. We place important significance on the joint search of ways to carry out the realistic, constructive initiatives and proposals made by the Asian countries. We feel that the influential countries of the region, including Japan, have a significant role to play in the resolution of these problems.

The MPR has always aspired to facilitate the cause of solving the pressing problems of contemporary international relations, in particular, the strengthening of peace, security, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, and will continue to render assistance, within its power, to this common cause.

In his speech, S. Uno, Japan's foreign minister, noted the stable development of Japanese-Mongolian relations for the past 17 years, since the establishment in 1972 of diplomatic relations between Japan and Mongolia. The

consistent, step by step, development of relations with Mongolia, which is situated in Asia, is one of the policy directions of the Japanese Government, said he.

The Japanese minister expressed confidence that his current visit to the MPR will open a new chapter in the development of relations between the two countries, make a contribution to the broadening of relations, and promote the development of future cooperation. S. Uno noted the presence of great opportunities in developing Japanese-Mongolian relations, as well as the need to exert mutual efforts for further developing these ties for the benefit of the Japanese and Mongolian peoples.

During the luncheon S. Uno handed the Mongolian side a list of Japanese study books—a present to the Mongolian State University and the MPR Academy of Sciences.

The luncheon was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Businessman Views Increase in Trade
*OW0605131789 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 2 May 89*

[Text] It is more than a year since a permanent representation of the Japanese firm Osaka Cashmere has been opened in Ulaanbaatar to be the first representation of the capitalist world on Mongolian territory since the people's revolution of 1921.

The firm's representative, Watanabe Satoshi, has told the MONTSAME News Agency that they had managed already to lay the foundation of cooperation in the livestock industry, medicine, mining industry, and communications. Japan imports from Mongolia industrial raw material, semimanufactured goods, and ready-made apparel of cashmere and camel wool, and, in return, exports electronics and technical equipment, including color TV sets and small power generators, which are becoming ever more popular among the Mongolians. Mr Watanabe Satoshi said there is much possibility for further expanding trade and economic ties between the two countries.

Half Mongolia's trade with the capitalist countries falls on Japan, and some 50 Japanese firms and companies are cooperating with Mongolian foreign trade organizations.

North Korea

Quayle Comments on U.S. Position Criticized
*SK0705084089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT
7 May 89*

[“Advocation of Doctrine of Strength Flayed”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on U.S. Vice-President Quayle's utterance that the United States “will maintain its position as a strong power” in the Asian-Pacific region.

His outburst reveals the aggressive design of U.S. imperialism on the Asian-Pacific region, the news analyst says, adding:

The Asian-Pacific region is neither an inland [as received] of the United States nor its lake. This notwithstanding, it intends to behave as a “great nation” and a “great power” in this region. This betrays its ambition to contain the socialist and progressive forces by strength and establish a sphere of its domination and control over this region.

The U.S. imperialists’ “policy attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region” is, in essence, a policy of strength.

At present the Korean peninsula is considered as the primary target of their policy of strength in the Asian-Pacific region.

Owing to their policy of strength, the Korean peninsula has become a zone fraught with the greatest danger of a war in the world. If another war is provoked by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean peninsula, it will bring irretrievable consequences not only to peace in the Asian-Pacific region but to the world peace as well.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their aggressive and belligerent policy in the Korean peninsula and the Asian-Pacific region and get out of there.

Daily Analyzes U.S. Forces Move From Yongsan
*SK0805061289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KVNS)—It was reported that the Eighth Army Headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Yongsan, Seoul, would be moved to Taejon or another area by the mid-1990s and the golf course for the U.S. forces' exclusive use would be transferred to another place.

The U.S. imperialists had opposed the move of the Yongsan base. But now they have changed their attitude and decided to move their base to another area. This reveals their attempt to perpetuate their occupation and a crafty plot to put down the anti-U.S. sentiments and the anti-U.S. struggle rapidly growing in South Korea, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst goes on:

The U.S. imperialists are hurriedly advertising the planned move of the Yongsan base as the anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean students and people for independence and reunification has grown in recent years as never before.

The anti-U.S. sentiments growing in South Korea are attributable to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, violating the sovereignty of the

people, putting up such a puppet as No Tae-u to maintain the colonial fascist rule and seeking the perpetual division of the nation. This cannot be resolved by the move of the U.S. military base out of Seoul.

Under the conditions that Suwon, Uijongbu, Kunsan, Taegu and all other areas of South Korea are covered with U.S. military bases and military setups and the U.S. imperialists are gripping the lifeline of South Korea, the move of the U.S. military base from Yongsan to Taejon will neither help establish sovereignty in South Korea, nor end the tyranny of U.S. imperialism nor remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists are rather scheming to reorganize and strengthen the network of their bases of aggression in favour of the execution of their war of aggression, while moving their command headquarters to Taejon or another place.

They'd better go home, taking along their aggression Armed Forces and nuclear weapons before a fiercer anti-U.S. struggle of South Korean people breaks out.

South Koreans' Defections to North Reported

Song Hae-hong Crosses MDL
SK0505161689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT
5 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—South Korean compatriot Song Hae-hong, 42, came over to the northern half of Korea across the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in the western sector of the front at around 14:30 today at a time when the fighting spirit for independence, democracy and reunification and longing for the northern half of Korea are growing day by day among the South Korean people.

I, hailing from Hampyeong County, South Cholla Province, cursed the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the traitor No Tae-u's treacherous action and anti-popular policy and sincerely longed for the northern half of Korea where everyone works and studies to their heart's content and leads a happy life under the people-centred administration, he noted, and added: Availing myself of the opportunity of touring the frontline area, I have come over to the northern half of Korea.

He is now under the cordial protection by a relevant organ.

Businessman Chon Kwon-su Defects
SK0605154289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1526 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—South Korean compatriot Chon Kwon-su, 52, came over to the northern half of the country on May 5.

He made a living by brokerage in real estate in Punpyong-tong, Chongju, North Chungchong Province.

He told a reporter that he came over to the North, not wanting to live any longer in the South Korean society where human rights are ruthlessly violated.

He said:

Informed of the reality of the North through my friends in Japan who had visited Pyongyang and through books related to the North where a policy respecting people is enforced and civil rights are guaranteed, I longed for it. I did not hesitate to take the road to the North at the end of April and, at last, has been embraced in the bosom of the Republic through a third country.

Navy Captures South Boat in West Sea 7 May
SK0705125089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1215 GMT 7 May 89

[Text] On 7 May, the South Korean puppets committed the grave military provocation of illegally infiltrating unidentified ships and puppet naval warships deep into the territorial waters southwest of the Onjin Peninsula in the West Sea of our country.

At around 1540 today, the South Korean puppets infiltrated two unidentified ships deep into the territorial waters southwest of the Onjin Peninsula in the West Sea of our country.

When naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army on their normal maritime guard duty approached the location to check and identify the unidentified ships, which illegally intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side, the unidentified ships began to flee southward. When our naval patrol boats approached the unidentified ships, two puppet naval warships, which appeared by surprise from the direction of Taechong Island at around 1640, maneuvered to block the advance of our naval patrol boats by intruding deep into the territorial waters of our side and by maneuvering into combat formation.

Our naval patrol boats defeated all types of military provocative maneuvers of the puppet naval warships and immediately captured one unidentified ship which had intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side.

This military provocation of the South Korean puppets, perpetrated in succession, is a premeditated and deliberate provocation maneuver to direct elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people, youths, and students, who have unanimously risen up in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, to find an excuse for suppressing their struggle, and to cope with the predicament of their political crises.

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Our people and the soldiers of the People's Army are keenly watching the repeated aggression and new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets must look straight at reality with discretion and must not run wild.

Unidentified Ship Caught

*SK0805053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation today by illegally infiltrating unidentified ships and battleships of the puppet Army deep into the territorial waters southwest of the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast of our country. They illegally infiltrated two unidentified ships deep into the territorial waters southwest of the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast of our country at around 15:40 today. When a patrol craft of the navy of the Korean People's Army on a routine naval patrol duty approached the above-said waters to check and identify the strange ships which had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side, they began fleeing southward. When our patrol craft was sailing close to the ships two battleships of the puppet Army appeared all of a sudden from the waters off Taechongto Island at around 16:40. They infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of our side and came in a battle formation in an attempt to check the sailing of our patrol craft. But our patrol craft apprehended instantly one of the unidentified ships that had intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side, repulsing all military provocations of the battleships of the puppet Army. These unceasing military provocations by the South Korean puppets are premeditated and deliberate ones aimed at leading elsewhere the attention of the South Korean students and other people now all out in the anti-U.S., anti-“government” struggle, inventing a pretext for cracking down upon their struggle and bridging over their hopeless political crisis. Our people and the People's Army soldiers are sharply watching the unending aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and their new war provocation manoeuvres. They had better look straightly into the reality and stop running riot.

Papers Denounce Transfer of Helicopters to South

*SK0605063089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT
6 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Papers here today print commentaries hitting out at a “ceremony for transfer” of 12 “CH 47D” new-type helicopters at the drill ground of a flying corps of the U.S. Army in South Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists plan to introduce into South Korea within this year more than 30 large-sized helicopters of this type capable of carrying dozens of troops and a large amount of military supplies at a time

and carrying even the 155 mm gun, the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says this reveals their intention to put spurs on their arms buildup in South Korea in the days ahead.

The news analyst of MINJU CHOSON says such arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists is systematic war preparation moves to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base of theirs and attack the DPRK.

The United States must refrain from its foolish acts running counter to the trend of the times and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along its forces and all nuclear weapons, papers stress.

No Tae-u ‘Special Statement’ Criticized

*SK0705084989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u, in his “special statement” on May 3, blustered that he would “strictly deal with violent forces and forces attempting to overthrow system” and reinforce police forces to “ruthlessly crack down” upon them and even prattled that he cannot but consider taking “emergency measures which the Constitution grants the president”.

As CNN television and other U.S. mass media report almost every day No’s “special statement” on “taking emergency measures”, the U.S. State Department in a statement on May 4 said that the United States “deplores” the “reckless violence that resulted in the loss of human lives”.

This suggests that the No Tae-u group, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, attempts to cause the second Kwangju incident by going over to a full military repressive system, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

It says:

Lurking behind traitor No’s talk about “taking emergency measures” is a sinister intention.

It means that he would go over to the declared state of martial law from an undeclared martial law and fully revive the dictatorship of the “Fifth Republic” and mobilize repressive forces of the puppet army and police to liquidate all patriotic and democratic forces.

The No group tries to put down and stifle the patriotic democratic forces calling for independence, democracy and reunification and bridge over the crisis of the tottering military fascist “regime” under the open martial law. This is a military fascist rampage which can be committed only by the No Tae-u group which knows nothing but bayonet-brandishing and the last-ditch effort of the doomed.

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With bayonets the No Tae-u group can never dampen the people's aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification.

No Tae-u Group Blamed for Tongui Incident

SK0805021289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0010 GMT 5 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 5 May Commentary: "Burglars Grasped Clubs"]

[Text] Six of the puppet policemen who raided a sit-in site of students of Tongui University in Pusan on 3 May were burned to death and over 10 of them got serious burns. On 4 May the students of this university held a rally and demonstration to condemn a puppet policeman's firing of a carbine rifle on the campus [as heard]. Following the rally, they took as hostages, 5 puppet policemen who had frantically run wild to suppress the students and staged a sit-in struggle demanding for the release of their fellow students who have been illegally arrested and detained.

When the puppets were about to brutally smash the students' sit-in site in the early morning of 3 May by mobilizing the strength of 5 riot police companies, the students who could not repress their indignation sternly punished the policemen by waging an attack of firebombs. In connection with this incident the No Tae-u ring is now going on a rampage like a pack of wolves hit by stray bullets.

Traitor No Tae-u in a so-called special television address cried that he would not pardon the students who used firebombs, and the joint public security investigation headquarters have begun to launch into another round of suppression against the righteous-minded students.

The fascist clique held an emergency meeting of officials in charge of public peace and openly threatened that it would punish the students at any cost and would take emergency measures. The fascist clique closed this university with bayonets by issuing an order of closure.

Such a racket kicked up by the No Tae-u ring is nothing but a heinous plot to shove off the responsibility for the incident to the students and, thus, to further intensify its scorched-earth offensive against the campuses.

That students of Tongui University in Pusan condemned the No Tae-u ring for its fascist outrages in letting the fascist police fire at random at bare-handed demonstrators and arresting guiltless people and demanded the release of the arrested fellow students cannot be incriminated.

If the puppets had not blocked the just struggle of the youths, students, and people of South Korea with tear gas bombs and bayonets and had responded to the students' demands for the release of their arrested fellow students, this incident would not have occurred.

The action that the students of this university took was a self-defensive action they were compelled to take in face of the brutal suppression of the puppets. How can the students idly look at the fascist policemen who are attempting to hurt them, wielding rifles and knives?

The No Tae-u ring, which has turned South Korea into a lawless land of sword-brandishing under a virtual emergency martial law and which is firing even at bare-handed demonstrators, is wholly responsible for the incident.

It is not accidental that the voices of condemning and denouncing the puppets who are trying to shove off responsibility for the incident to the students are raising among not only the South Korean people and dissidents, but also among the opposition parties.

Nevertheless, the puppets are incriminating the exercise of the lawful right of the students and clamoring about punishment. This is a shameless act reminding us of a guilty party filing the suit first. Such an act can be perpetrated only by the No Tae-u military fascist ring which does not have even the slightest primary conscience and reason of human being.

While harshly cracking down on the students of Tongui University in Pusan, the puppets are staging a drama of making the chief of the puppet police headquarters tender his resignation in connection with this incident. It is clear to everyone that such a drama has proceeded from the No Tae-u ring's trick to evade criminal responsibility as the ringleader of the incident and to completely destroy the campus by branding the patriotic students as rioters. However, its third-rate trick will not work at all.

That on 1 May workers and students in Songnam City attacked the city hall and a police box and disarmed vicious policemen in protest against the puppet policemen's firing at demonstrators and that following this, students of Tongui University in Pusan punished policemen is not only an eruption of the unanimous indignation and resentment of the South Korean people against the No Tae-u ring which has turned South Korea into a dark land as in the Fifth Republic, but also an expression of their resolute will to punish the anticommunist fascist elements to the end. The No Tae-u ring should stop the brutal suppression of students and people and step down from power without delay.

Arrests of Tongui Students Denounced

SK0605061489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique arrested 76 students of Tongui University in Pusan, according to a report.

The fascist clique shifted on to students the responsibility for the death of several policemen caused by fire during the suppression of students' sit-in by a huge police

force and arrested chairman of the General Student Council Yi Chong-hyon and other student strikers to punish them on preposterous charges.

The No Tae-u military fascist clique pretend not to know about the brutal murder of guiltless patriotic students by puppet police with tortures and tear gas attack and lay at the students' door the blame for the death of police in the course of their crackdown on students. They are savage murderers without a shred of conscience or reason.

'Gangsters' Attack Chonminnyon Office in South
SK0605101289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Right-wing gangsters patronized and protected by the No Tae-u fascist group raided the office of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) in broad daylight on May 4, according to a report.

Some 20 gangsters armed with iron pipes smashed the door and broke into the office, where they beat and heavily wounded five officials including the director of the general affairs department of this alliance and destroyed all the furniture of the office before running away.

This terrorist act shows once and for all how desperately those who do not want national unity and reunification work to destroy "Chonminnyon," regarding it as a thorn in the flesh.

Further Report on Raid

SK0805100989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT
8 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—A group of South Korean right-wing gangsters under the patronage and at the instigation of the No Tae-u fascist clique raided on May 5 the office of a local organisation of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" ("Chonminnyon") following an attack on the office of the "Chonminnyon" in Seoul.

In the evening an unidentified man intruded into the office of the North Cholla Provincial Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy, smashed filing cabinets and desks and ran away with a typewriter, money and goods and filings, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This was an extension of vicious subversive acts and plots of the fascist clique to suppress and stifle dissident democratic forces including "Chonminnyon".

The North Cholla Provincial Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy bitterly denounced the raid on its office, saying that it was a "criminal act of the forces which watch and suppress the dissident organisations".

Earlier, gangsters raided the offices of the North Cholla Provincial Teachers Council in Chungang-tong, Chonju, and the Kunsan and Okku area alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy in North Cholla Province, and ran away with the typewriter, fund-collecting box, filings and so on and threatening telephone calls came several times to the secretary general and the chairman of the North Cholla Provincial Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy, the radio said.

On May 6 a spokesman of "Chonminnyon" branded the fascist clique's terrorism against "Chonminnyon" as a plot "which had been planned beforehand on the direct instructions of the present 'regime'" and strongly demanded that the fascist "regime" immediately probe the truth behind the terrorist case and ferret out all the manipulators, to say nothing of the terrorists, and punish them.

Opposition parties noted that white terrorism was being committed against the forces of the democratic movement and called for ferreting out the criminals in the terrorism against "Chonminnyon" and its manipulators and sternly punishing them.

Investigation Results of Rev Mun Case Rejected
SK0505221889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT
5 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary raps at the "intermediary investigation results" issued by the No Tae-u group 20 days after it whisked away from the plane Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion returning from their Pyongyang trip.

The news analyst says:

The "results of investigation" read out by the first deputy director of the puppet Security Planning Board for nearly an hour are, in a word, a document of swindlers run through with lies, fabrications and slanders. It alleges that Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho were North's "operatives" and the "operation to make Rev. Mun visit the North" was promote, by them and that during their stay in Pyongyang? Rev. Mun and his companion recognized and praised the superiority of the North's system and "sympathized" with the North's calls for reunification.

Rev. Mun's visit to Pyongyang was made upon our open invitation and according to his own creed with the cooperation of the South Korean authorities, not by somebody's "clandestine operation." This background of his Pyongyang trip was all made public, and there is nothing to find fault with.

The point is why the puppets who had described the visit to Pyngyang by Rev. Mun and his companion as a "violation of the existing law" only a few days ago, are now branding it as a "spy case" of "operatives."

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This is aimed at blocking dialogue and contact between the North and the South, aggravating North-South relations and finding a pretext for their anti-communist confrontation racket. By describing Rev. Mun's Pyongyang visit as a "visit to the North" mad through the activities of "operatives" they also intend to stamp out the significance and influence of the visit and stifle the reunification movement which is gathering momentum with each passing day. That is why the puppets, in the last paragraphs of the "results of investigation," accused us of "causing confusion in the debates on reunification" and trying to "harass the inside" of the South.

Indeed, the puppets who brand a South Korean businessman and an overseas Korean as "spies" and persecute even a pastor who did good things for reunification as a person involved, in order to attain their insidious political purpose, are despicable traitors.

However, deception and swindle will never work.

The No Tae-u group must immediately release Rev. Mun and his companion who did things favorable to national reunification, and cease from criminal acts of blocking reunification.

Daily Lambastes Results

SK0605055289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today lambastes the socalled "results of investigation" published on May 2 by the No Tae-u group which had taken to the "Security Planning Board" Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion upon their return from a Pyongyang trip.

In a commentary it charges that the "results of investigation" read out for nearly one hour is a document of despicable political swindles which is designed to brand the righteous act of Rev. Mun as a treason and the people who did good things for the country and the nation as criminals.

The news analyst says:

The puppets labelled the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun as a "spying case" resulting from "a clandestine and organised operation of the North," which was realised by a "political operative in Japan" and a "liaison operative in South Korea" who acted on the "instructions from the North".

The South Korean rulers represented the character of the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun as a "spying case". This is a sinister political trick to expand the question into North-South relations and more persistently resort to anti-communist confrontation and fascistisation.

The purpose sought by the No Tae-u group in kicking up a hysterical anti-communist, anti-North and anti-reunification row under the pretext of the Pyongyang trip of Rev. Mun is to divert to the North the ever growing complaint of the South Korean people against it, totally suppress and stifle the opposition, democratic and reunification forces and bring the political situation of South Korea back to that of the dark days of fascism of the "Fifth Republic" and thus bridge over the crisis of the colonial fascist rule.

But the No Tae-u group must be mindful that the invocation of the anti-communist fascist law, a legacy of the old days of confrontation, can never check and reverse the trend of the times in the North and the South to put a period to the division of the nation and reunify the country.

The South Korean military fascists must ponder over the grave consequences that would arise from their anti-communist fascistisation against the desire of the entire Korean people for reunification, unconditionally release the illegally arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion and renounce the reactionary fascist offensive against the democratic and reunification forces of South Korea.

Radio Says Mun 'Misrepresented'

SK0605101589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—It is an irresponsible and deliberate act that the South Korean puppet Security Planning Board in the "results of interim investigation" misrepresented Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Yu Won-ho, who had visited Pyongyang, as a "spy" or "one who has been drawn into the fold of a spy," said "Christian Radio" of Seoul.

What is most problematic in the announcement of the "board" is the lack of fairness in the application of "law," the radio said, and pointed out: Because the "Board" presented a Korean in Japan Chong Kyong-mo and a Japanese Ryosuke Yasue as "operatives" "dictated" by someone and concluded their liaison and arrangement of meeting to be "directive" or "communication, rendezvous and enlisting operation."

Then, those who went to the North and met authorities and discussed with them a series of questions and the South Korean Red Cross which undertook liaison ever and anon should have been charged with the violation of the "National Security Law" and punished, the radio noted, and added:

It is a preposterous and utterly unfair act to define Chong Kyong-mo and Yasue as "spies without objective evidence" for the mere reason that they are free to visit the North.

The fact that Mun Ik-hwan and one other man returned to Seoul of their own accord despite the authorities' threat to arrest and punish them, makes it all the more difficult to understand the "results of investigation" of the "board."

The radio said the action of "Security Planning Board" to put pressure upon the "Ministry of Justice" to "incriminate" Rev. Mun Ik-hwan with "a trial by public opinion" through the press is evidently an "irresponsible and deliberate" one.

Church Holds Prayer Meeting for Mun's Release
*SK0805051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—A prayer meeting of Christians for the release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan was held at the Pongsu Church on May 7.

Laymen of the Pongsu Church in Pyongyang took part in the prayer.

Evangelist Kim Yong-ko and clergywoman Pak Chong-yol of the Pongsu Church and Rev. Hong Tong-kyom from abroad offered prayers.

And Rev. Yi Song-pong in charge of the Pongsu Church preached a sermon wishing for the release of Rev. Mun.

The prayers and preacher said that the Pyongyang trip of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his activity were a patriotic and righteous act to end the tragedy of national division and reunify the country, as a member of the national community.

They called for powerfully waging the movement for the release of Rev. Mun by strengthening solidarity with all the pioneers and fellow believers in South Korea and overseas, and all the compatriots, brothers and sisters, and merging voices and pooling strength with them.

Foreign Groups Denounce Rev Mun's Arrest
*SK0505230689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT
5 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—The world public is denouncing the persecution of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by the South Korean puppet clique.

The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in south Korea in a statement scathingly condemned the arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and the crackdown upon other democratic figures. It appealed to the lawyers and law organizations of all countries in the world to check the false propaganda of the U.S. and other western countries encouraging the South Korean dictatorial "regime".

The GDR solidarity committee in a statement demanded the release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, noting that the South Korean authorities have created an obstacle to the constructive dialogue between the North and the South by arresting him.

The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea in a joint statement said: The South Korean authorities are persecuting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, branding his Pyongyang visit as "violation of law". This is an unpardonable treacherous criminal act totally refusing North-South dialogue and the reunification of the country and seeking confrontation and the creation of "two Koreas".

The Jordan-Korea Friendship Association said in a statement:

The South Korean "regime" arrested Rev. Mun by invoking the "National Security Law" and is committing wicked acts against him. This is white terrorism which can be perpetrated only by a military gang and an intolerable challenge to human rights and democracy and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Countries Demand Mun's Release
*SK0605152689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT
6 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Statements were published in different countries recently in demand of the release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

The all India Indo-Korean friendship association and the Indian committee for supporting Korea's reunification in a joint statement highly estimated the visit to Pyongyang by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song as a patriotic action for ending nearly half a century long division of Korea, and strongly denounced the South Korean authorities for arresting him on the charge of the violation of the fascist "National Security Law."

The Norwegian trade union committee for the support of Korea's reunification, the Norway-Korea friendship association and the Norwegian committee for supporting Korea's reunification in a joint statement said the arrest of Rev. Mun was in contravention of the "July 7 declaration" of No Tae-u that many-sided contacts would be made between the North and the South of Korea. They strongly demanded his immediate release.

The Yemeni council for peace, friendship and solidarity with all peoples in a statement accused the South Korean puppet clique of arresting Rev. Mun and barring students from participating in the Pyongyang festival. It said such anti-dialogue, anti-reunification moves well show that they are only seeking division of the country.

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The international association of democratic lawyers in a statement strongly demanded the immediate release of Rev. Mun and all other political prisoners in South Korea, a halt to suppression of the forces calling for democracy and reunification and the abrogation of all fascist laws there.

Polish Group Demands Release

*SK0705082589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—The Polish Committee of Solidarity With Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America in a solidarity letter addressed to the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee strongly denounced the unwarrantable move of the South Korean authorities against Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and demanded his release.

Expressing solidarity with the stand of Rev. Mun and his righteous action, the letter says: The action of the South Korean authorities cannot but be considered as a move to threaten and slaughter South Korean people who are fighting to expand dialogue and achieve national unity between the people of the North and the South.

We fully support the proposal for convening a political consultative meeting of leadership-level people in the North and the South for the reunification of the country which was advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song in his new year address and are pleased to hear that South Korean public figures were invited to it.

We are also pleased to know that Rev. Mun visited Pyongyang and was received by Comrade President Kim Il-song, the letter stresses.

South Groups Demand Detainees Release

*SK0705083089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—Some 2,000 members of the Council of Fellow Students of Detainees and the Council of Families of Long-Term Prisoners and thirteen other organisations of South Korea held Saturday a lecture meeting on the situation at Yonsei University of Seoul demanding the release of all the prisoners of conscience, according to a report.

Earlier, a meeting was held on the Democracy Plaza of Yonsei University under the sponsorship of the "Council of the Movement of Families for the Practice of Democracy" (Mingahyop) calling for the frustration of the suppression of the labour movement and demanding the release of all the prisoners of conscience. Addressing the meeting, the co-chairman of the "Mingahyop" charged that the situation is being brought back to the days of the "Fifth Republic" as evidenced by the detention of many democrats due to the abuse of "government" power and strongly demanded that the prisoners of conscience be set to liberty at once.

In other development, the Council of South Korean Christian Churches in an open letter sent to the puppet prime minister Saturday strongly demanded the release of detained workers.

The letter pointed out that use of government power and violence of company saving corps against workers of Ulsan Heavy Industries demanding right to existence are provoking wrath of the people aspiring after peace and democracy.

It demanded the puppet clique to settle at an early date the problems regarding the release of the detained workers and lift of warrants of arrest and reinstatement of the discharged.

Meanwhile, the Council of Professors of Choson University of Kwangju, South Korea, and councils of secondary school teachers in 15 areas denounced the fascist junta's undisguised repressive moves.

Delegation Departures, Arrival Reported 8 May

*SK0805105389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT
8 May 89*

[“Visits”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Chi Chang-ik, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee, left here today to attend the 45th congress of the Italian Socialist Party and a Korean youth delegation and a Pyongyang school children's art troupe headed by Yi Yong-tok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, to visit the German Democratic Republic. [sentence as received] A delegation of the Polish national preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students headed by Stanislaw Seklecki, vice-director of the Youth and Social Organisation Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, arrived here today.

Joint Venture Firm Commissioned in Central Africa

*SK0605050489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT
6 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—The commissioning ceremony of the Taehung-Smap Diamond Joint Venture Company was held in Central Africa on April 26.

The ceremony was attended by president of Central Africa Andre Kolingba, the minister of Interior and Territorial Administration, and other government members and local officials.

Korean Ambassador to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan, the director of the Korean side of the joint venture company, technicians, specialists and functionaries concerned were present there.

The president looked round the company and expressed satisfaction with the modern equipment of the company.

He expressed wholehearted thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who sent modern equipment to the joint venture company.

Kim Chong-il Talks About Youth Festival

*SK0505103089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT
5 May 89*

[“Comrade Kim Chong-il’s Work ‘The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People’”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—Today's NODONG SINMUN carries “The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People,” the talk of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], to the senior officials of the C.C., the WPK on October 12, 1988.

Follows the full text of the talk:

Next year the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] will be held in Pyongyang, and this is of tremendous significance. The delegates of the progressive students and young people from the five continents will come to our country, the homeland of chuche, and strengthen international friendship and solidarity, making a resolve to fight in cooperation for their common views. This will not only mark a great event in the development of the youth movement of the world, but also powerfully demonstrate international solidarity with our revolution.

This festival will be a good opportunity for students and young people who have been educated and trained by our party to display their high revolutionary spirit and noble spiritual and moral traits. Making good material arrangements for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is important, but making good political and ideological preparations is still more important.

We must pay close attention to improving work with the students and young people anticipating the forthcoming Pyongyang festival and to developing the youth movement to meet the requirements of the present time.

Young people are the precious flower of a country and a nation. They are the most vigorous of the social forces and the masters of the future. It can be said that the prosperity of a nation and the future of mankind depend on how young people are prepared and how their role is enhanced.

History shows that young people have always stood in the forefront of the advance of the period and played a major role.

It was none other than the young people that played the vanguard role in pioneering the revolutionary cause of chuche in our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of the revolution in his teens with a noble ambition for national salvation. Breaking boldly with the outmoded ideological trend towards dependence on foreign forces, he blazed a new path of the Korean revolution. By creating the immortal chuche idea in his youth and organizing and leading the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists vigorously, he became renowned as the saviour of our nation and as a legendary hero. Most of those who under his leadership fought heroically against the Japanese imperialists and for the liberation of the country were young people in their teens and twenties. In view of the fact that the young fighters under the command of the great leader young general carved out the path of the revolution through a bloody struggle, we can say that the roots of our revolution began to grow from the youth movement.

Innumerable examples of young people having been able to render great services to innovations and social progress can be traced in the history of other countries as well. The point in question is that young people should be encouraged to take an active part in the struggle, fully conscious of the mission entrusted to them by the period and history.

Today, young people are living in an age of change which is very important in the development of the history of mankind.

The popular masses who have been a mere object of history for thousands of years are now standing securely in the centre of the times and leading historical progress. Humanity is now faced with the task of liquidating once and for all the outmoded order of domination and subjugation, exploitation and plunder, and building an independent, new world where all nations can live in freedom and peace, a task which has been raised as a mature requirement of the period. This means that mankind has entered a new historic stage in the struggle for chajusong.

The cause of independence for mankind, however, has now encountered a grave challenge of the imperialists who are trying to turn back the main trend of our times. In conspiracy with each other, the allied imperialist forces are opposed to the world forces of independence; they are manoeuvring more and more cunningly and viciously in order to undermine socialism, the hard core of anti-imperialist forces of independence, and strengthen their domination of the developing countries and intensify the plunder of these countries.

While talking loudly about “peace” and “arms reduction”, the imperialists are building up armaments, accelerating the preparations for a nuclear war and, in the guise of “detente” and “dialogue”, resorting unhesitatingly to interventions and subversive plots against other countries. “Aid” and “cooperation” loudly advertised by

the imperialists are nothing but specious signboards aimed at strengthening their domination of the developing countries and intensifying their plunder by using the outmoded order of the law of the jungle.

The craftiness and wickedness of modern imperialism are being expressed most glaringly in its scheme of making the younger generation mental cripples by spreading the corrupt bourgeois culture and way of life. Mental crippling is the cause of a greater misery for a man than his physical crippling. A mental cripple whose consciousness of independence has been paralysed is as good as dead as a social man. The imperialists are destroying the noble and beautiful qualities and vitality of young people and making mental cripples of hundreds of millions of young people who have the world before them. This is an atrocious crime that should be condemned more bitterly than the crimes committed by the fascist cliques who in the past victimized young people in their war of aggression.

The modern imperialists are, indeed, the common enemy of the progressive people of the world who are fighting for independence, peace and social progress. They are the major target that must be attacked by the young people of the age of chajusong by concerted effort, regardless of their ideas, religious beliefs, nationalities and races. The young people of our times must see clearly the real nature of modern imperialism which is as cunning and despicable as an old wolf. They must courageously come out in the struggle against imperialism in order to save humanity from its grip and protect their own precious youth.

The young people must fight all forms of colonialism and racism and struggle to establish an equitable international political and economic order. They must fight to thwart the imperialist manoeuvres for war and aggression, safeguard world peace and security, reject decadent ideas and culture and develop a sound ideology and culture which accord with the people's aspirations to independence.

The young people of our times must fulfill their honourable responsibility to history and mankind by dedicating themselves to the anti-imperialist cause of independence, find the worth of genuine life in this cause and add lustre to their lives.

A man's life in his youth is very important for his career. If he is to live honourably all his life, he must acquire a correct outlook on the world in his youth. In order to make his life fruitful, he must devote his youthful energy and passion to the common cause of the society and the collective.

A man, a social being, can only live and develop in the social community. The life of an individual is a part of the life of the popular masses and it is linked to the great life of the whole of mankind. If he pursues his own

pleasure in disregard of the destiny of the society and the collective, he will be forsaken by them. Such a man will be like a leaf cut off from the root and branch.

The value of a man's life is determined by what he has contributed to the society and the collective. No matter how fully he satisfied his personal desires, his whole life will be worthless and meaningless if he has contributed nothing to the development of the society and the collective. There were many rich people in the world who lived in clover, but gave nothing to the society. These people left no trace in history. On the contrary, the people who held the destiny of the collective dear and devoted their whole lives for national development and man's progress, sharing joys and sorrows with the collective, will be loved and respected by their fellow people down through generations and their names will be remembered long in history.

Devoting oneself to the society and the collective never amounts to ignoring one's own desires and interests. A real happiness and worthwhile life can only be realized when the desires and interests of an individual are linked to the common desires and interests of his society. Being faithful to the society and the collective amounts to being faithful to himself. If they truly hold themselves dear and wish to see their youthful hopes come true, young people must train themselves into more powerful beings spiritually and physically and devote their all to the common cause of their society.

The young Koreans who were born in the homeland of chuche assume a very great responsibility to our times.

Today our people are safeguarding peace and the eastern outpost of socialism in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism. They are fighting to realize complete national sovereignty and to hew out a new path for socialism and communism, the future of mankind. Our country has become a site of showdown between the progressive and reactionary forces in all fields of politics, the economy and culture; our people's struggle reflects the major characteristics in epitome of the trend of the age of chajusong. Therefore, carrying out the revolution and construction in our country with success will exert a great influence on the struggle of the progressive people the world over. When our people and youths adhere to the revolutionary principle firmly and carry out the revolution and construction successfully, they will show the progressive people and youths of the world a good example of the anti-imperialist struggle and the construction of a new society and inspire them with the conviction that they can shape their own destiny by themselves in any adversity.

Today the young Koreans are faced with the noble task of taking over and developing, under the leadership of our party, the revolutionary cause of chuche which was pioneered and has been led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our young people are our party's reliable

fighting detachment that must undertake the cause of building socialism in the northern half of the republic and of reunifying the country.

The cause of socialism is the noblest historic undertaking to fulfil the desire of the popular masses to free themselves from all manner of domination and subjugation, exploitation and oppression and lead an independent, happy life. Under the guidance of the great leader, our people have triumphantly beaten the path of an arduous and complicated struggle for socialism and now they have entered a high stage where they are assured of the complete victory of socialism.

If they are to take over the cause of socialism and accomplish it, our young people must clearly understand the essential superiority of socialist society to capitalist society.

The imperialists are now making frantic efforts to embellish capitalism and to slander socialism. In essence, however, capitalist society is an exploitative society ruled by the capitalist class; only the socialist society is a genuinely popular society where the masses lead a worthy life on an equal basis as the masters of the state and society. This is an indisputable, established fact. The essential superiority of socialism to capitalism is that the socialist society fully meets the intrinsic requirements of social beings to live and develop independently and creatively on an equal basis.

Capitalist society is by no means a rich and prosperous society as the imperialists claim, but a society where the rich get ever richer and the poor get ever poorer.

In capitalist society the more the production of material wealth increases, the greater becomes the inequality in the material life. In this society the rich people recklessly squander a colossal amount of wealth on an utterly worthless, extravagant and dissolute life, but the poor people live in misery and abject poverty. In capitalist society many people are forced to lead an inhuman life; they are compelled to sell even human dignity and conscience in order to earn a living. In the final analysis, in capitalist society neither the rich nor the poor can be genuine masters of a sound material life.

In capitalist society, people's ideological and cultural life is also very poor. There, the people are getting their independent thinking paralysed and degenerating ideologically and culturally, because they are poisoned by the reactionary bourgeois ideology and culture. Even in what they call the most developed capitalist, the number of illiterate and morally deformed people is ever increasing, and many people are degenerating into vulgar beings who seek only momentary comfort and pleasure without having any ideal or ambition.

The imperialists are advertising that capitalist society is a "free world" which provides people with all freedoms, but this is a shameless lie. There cannot be genuine freedom in capitalist society where the capitalist class

dominates everything and the masses are excluded from an independent political life. Freedom in capitalist society is the freedom of seeking only individual interests in disregard of the common interests of society; it is a freedom only for the rich.

In capitalist society the number of the unemployed and bankrupt, alcoholic and narcotic addicts as well as of such social evils as murder and robbery is increasing with the result that people are driven into greater uneasiness and despair with the passage of time. In a nutshell, capitalist society is a corrupt and ailing society which has no future and is drawing to its doom.

On the contrary, socialist society is a sound and vivacious society which is vibrating with the creative life of the people; it is a promising society which continues to advance towards bright future. In socialist society where the people are the masters, everyone can enjoy a sound material life and a rich ideological and cultural life as well as an independent political life.

In our country no one has any worries about food, clothing and housing and everyone, without any distinction between rich and poor, leads an equally prosperous life. Thanks to free education and free medical care everyone in our country learns throughout life as he or she wishes, develops equally and enjoys a long life in good health. Our people are enjoying to the full socialist art and literature which are developing and flowering; they have a most progressive ideology and are living very proudly, looking forward to a bright future. No one in our country is in rags, suffers from hunger or is out of work, nor are there any alcoholic or narcotic addicts or any social evils which cause unrest and suffering to people. In our society where the wealth created by the people is devoted totally for the promotion of their own welfare, the standard of the people's material and cultural life improves as their creativity increases.

The superiorityism finds a most tangible expression in the political life of the people. In our society where the popular masses themselves are the masters of politics, everyone enjoys equal political rights and freedom and takes part in state activities as befits the master. In our society everyone participates in the life of a political organization, and political life is the most important part of our people's life; it is a vital need in their daily routine. In our society all the people are closely united as one on the basis of revolutionary obligation and comradeship and are fighting together, helping and leading each other forward on the principle of one for all and all for one. This is the greatest pride of our society which is inconceivable in capitalist society, and this is the very source of our people's boundless happiness and their unconquerable strength.

Our young people today are leading a new happy socialist life because the young people of the previous period shed sweat and blood, because the previous generation discharged its historic mission in good faith. Our young

people must keep this in mind and carry out their historic mission in a responsible manner as their predecessors did. Young people must fight, taking great pride in socialism, and thus firmly defend the banner of socialism from the imperialists' schemes and all manner of their challenge and demonstrate further the decisive advantages of socialism.

If our young people are to fulfil their responsibility as the successors to the revolution, they must arm themselves firmly with the chuche idea of our party and display a high degree of loyalty and revolutionary spirit in implementing their revolutionary tasks.

The chuche idea is a scientific revolutionary idea which, for the first time in history, identified man as the master of the world and showed the masses, the subject of history, the correct way of achieving chajusong. The chuche idea is an absolutely correct guide to action in the struggle for chajusong; it is our contemporary guiding ideology which the people in thenage of chajusong must acquire. It is only when young people are imbued with the chuche idea that they can work for the revolution to the very end, overcoming difficulties and trials with a high degree of consciousness of being the masters of the revolution and a firm confidence in the victory of the revolution.

Our young people should make the chuche idea their firm belief and think and act in accordance with this idea.

In order to shape their destiny independently and creatively, the masses should be united around the party and the leader as one socio-political organism and follow their leadership loyally. The historical experience of our revolution shows the secret that the people can always emerge victorious when they all fight, held closely together as one behind the party and the leader.

In the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule, young patriotic Koreans were groping for a correct path of struggle. But it was not until they rallied themselves closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and came under his leadership that they were able to become true revolutionaries and play a vanguard role in blazing the path of our revolution. To these young communists Comrade Kim Il-song was not only the leader of the revolution, he also was their intimate comrade and benefactor who provided them with a noble life as revolutionaries, guiding them kindly to add lustre to it. That was why the absolute loyalty the young communists to the respected Comrade Kim Il-song was purest and most steadfast; it was based on their strong revolutionary belief and obligation.

The young people of today belong to the new generation who were born and grew up in the socialist fatherland, enjoying a happy life to the full. Our party puts strong faith in the young people as the successors to the revolution, values them most and spares nothing if it is for their benefit.

Our young people must emulate the examples of the revolutionary forerunners in following party leadership and the leader's guidance with loyalty and in fulfilling their obligations and duties as revolutionary fighters. They must resolutely safeguard the party, with a firm resolve to share their destiny with it, and must act as its guards and death-defying corps at any time and at any place.

Loyalty to the party and the leader must be expressed in their practical activities to implement the party's lines and policies.

Our party's lines and policies are the strategy and tactics for the fulfillment of the revolutionary cause of chuche; these are the revolutionary tasks that must be carried out by the young and other people themselves. The lines and policies advanced by our party are permeated with its warm love and care for the people. They imply its greater expectations and belief that the people will accept them as their own and implement them without fail. Young people must accept party policy not only as a duty but also as a great joy and honour, display intense loyalty and devotion in its implementation and live up to the party's expectations and trust.

Young people must play a vanguard role in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. They must take the lead in difficult and labour-consuming work for the building of socialism and discharge their revolutionary tasks in a responsible manner in their respective posts. Our young people must go courageously to the vibrant sites of socialist construction and must all perform exploits and become heroes.

The victory of socialism does not come of itself; it is achieved only by arduous struggle of the popular masses. Even a new machine cannot be invented with success unless painstaking efforts are made, overcoming repeated failures. Much less is it possible, without any difficulty and turns and twists, to achieve the historic cause of building a new society for the people by liquidating the exploiting system and the hangovers of the old society that have existed for thousands of years.

A man who dreads difficulties and trials cannot become a revolutionary. If he is to become a revolutionary with an indomitable fighting spirit, he must be tempered in an arduous struggle from his youth. As the saying goes, early training means more than late earning.

Young people must bravely overcome the difficulties and trials which they encounter, firmly convinced that if they struggle in firm unity under the leadership of our party, nothing will be impossible and victory will be theirs. Defeatism and pessimism in the revolutionary struggle end in surrender and betrayal. Whenever they are confronted with difficulties and trials they must screw up their courage so much the more. They must continue to make innovations and advance, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

In order to accomplish their mission as the successors to our revolution, the young people should acquire strong creative ability and rich cultural attainment.

The struggle to build socialism and communism is a gigantic creative undertaking to transform people, nature and society on a full scale. The young people who build socialism and communism and are the masters of future society, must naturally have a wealth of knowledge of science and technology and strong physiques needed to carry out socialist construction forcefully as well as communist personality.

As ideological consciousness is a decisive factor in defining man's chajusong, so scientific and technical knowledge is the main factor in defining man's creativity. Science and technology are now developing at an amazing speed, and hot competitions are taking place between countries to lead the world in science and technology. The imperialists are tenaciously manoeuvring to monopolize science and technology, the common wealth of mankind, and to check their development in socialist countries. Unless they acquire the knowledge of modern science and technology, young men and women cannot work creatively in order to render distinguished service in socialist construction nor can they demonstrate the advantage of socialism which is in confrontation with imperialism.

All young people must study and study in a high revolutionary spirit and with a strong sense of responsibility to acquire the knowledge of modern science and technology. The very younger generation must produce a large number of scientists and technicians capable of making a great contribution to the development of science and technology in our country. Young people must reject the fear of technology and conservatism and launch a powerful movement for scientific invention and a mass movement for technical innovation, by strengthening creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, producers and three-revolution team members.

Strong physiques are the source of youthful spirit and vitality and guarantee creative labour and a heroic struggle. Our young people must be not only sound ideologically and spiritually but also physically healthy, harmonious and strong. Sports activities should be encouraged and popularized among young men and women so as to make them fully ready for labour and national defence.

Communist men are the people of a new type who are not only fond of working and struggling but also able to lead a cultural life with noble moral traits and rich emotions. Communist revolutionary qualities can be most durable and powerful on the basis of a genuinely rich life only when they are welded with noble moral traits and rich emotions. We should see to it that all young men and women love and treasure their comrades and collectives and voluntarily observe socialist regulations and order so that they contribute greatly to the

establishment of the tone of a harmonious and well-ordered life in our society. In addition, cultural and aesthetic education as well as amateur art and literary activities should be stepped up among the youth so that every place where there are young people vibrates always with songs and dances and overflows with the joy and optimism of youth.

Organizational life should be strengthened among the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY].

Only within the organization can a man acquire his precious political integrity as a member of the socio-political community and enjoy a valuable life in the worthy struggle for society and community. A strong sense of organization is one of the most important qualities of a revolutionary. Only those who have been involved in an organization and have taken active part in it since their younger days, can grow up into revolutionaries who are accustomed to the organizational life and have a strong sense of organization.

The League of Socialist Working Youth is a revolutionary school which trains all young men and women of our country into heirs to the revolution and the young vanguard of our party. Young people must take great pride in being LSWY members and feel honoured as such and take an active part in the organizational life of the league. LSWY members must value their organization, always live relying on it and carry out the assignments given by the organization and their own revolutionary tasks, thereby exalting the honour of being the young vanguard of the party.

The young people must strive for the reunification of the country, the supreme desire of our people.

Our people lived as a homogeneous nation with a brilliant national culture for thousands of years. When Japanese imperialism was defeated they ought to have become masters of a unified, independent and sovereign state. But they have been suffering from the national division for over 40 years because the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea after liberation. The history of 40 odd years of our national division clearly shows to the world what a great misfortune and miseries one nation of the same blood have been suffering because of the division of their country by foreign forces and what a serious crime is being committed by the imperialists who trample upon the destiny of another nation in order to fulfil their aggressive scheme.

Today nothing is more important and pressing for our people than the task of ending the tragedy of national division caused by the U.S. imperialists and reunifying the country. The people including the youth in the North and the South must join efforts and reunify the country without fail in our generation so that the younger generation will enjoy happiness to the full in the reunified land.

Defying the suppression and subtle deceptive tricks of the enemy, the South Korean youth and students are now fully displaying the heroic mettle of the Korean youth in the struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings and to reunify the country. They are playing the vanguard and leading role in the just struggle of the South Korean people for anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification; and their heroic struggle is the source of our national pride.

Our young men and women must not forget the fighting South Korean people, youths and students even for a moment but actively support them. They must build socialism better by displaying a high degree of patriotic devotion and give powerful encouragement to the struggle of the South Korean youths and students who are looking up to the northern half of the republic as the beacon of hope.

Young people in the North and the South should stand in the van of the whole nation in the anti-U.S. imperialist reunification struggle and, on the basis of the Korean nation's spirit of independence, take strong joint action to remove the barrier of national division and make a breakthrough in the struggle for the country's reunification.

We must conduct the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students successfully in keeping with the idea of anti-imperialism, peace and friendship and further strengthen solidarity between our young people and the progressive youth of the world.

This festival will be participated in by a large number of progressive young people and students of many countries of the world who are fighting for peace and social progress against imperialism. They are young standard-bearers of our times who represent the hope and future of mankind. They are the fighters who are taking the lead in the efforts to create an independent and peaceful new world. Precisely from among them outstanding fighters and heroes of our times can emerge. How they fight will exert a great influence upon the future development of the world.

We must work with them properly with warm feelings of loving the future of mankind and cherishing comrades and friends. We must ensure that all the delegates to the festival clearly understand the noble idea of the festival and return home with warm feelings of friendship towards the youth and other people of Korea. In this way, they will become ardent anti-imperialist fighters, fine vanguard in building new societies, and reliable supporters for and sympathizers with our revolution. Only when this is done, can we say that this festival will have been very successful and have met the expectations of the Korean and other progressive people of the world.

Research Group Realizes Nuclear Fusion
SK0705084589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT
7 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—A research group of Kim Il-song University recently succeeded in effecting a nuclear fusion reaction in indoor temperature.

In the course of painstaking researches into nuclear fusion reaction in high temperature [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 1024 GMT on 8 May repeats this report. The two versions are found to be identical except in the 1024 GMT version "high temperature" has been changed to "normal temperature" here and in all subsequent paragraphs] the group has realized nuclear fusion reaction by electrolyzing heavy water with palladium and platinum poles applied in it, and confirmed by recording neutron coming out of this process that a nuclear fusion reaction took place in indoor temperature.

Another research group of the university reaffirmed the results of the research through the experiment conducted by a similar method and observed a new phenomenon.

Following their many successes in researches including those into high temperature superconducting materials, the research groups of the university have this time gained precious results in researches into high-temperature nuclear fusion reaction, thus providing the possibility of further developing scientific researches in this field.

Convinced that the method of nuclear fusion in high temperature will open a broad vista for solving the power problem in the future, the research groups are broadening the scope of scientific researches to expand the successes already achieved.

South Korea

Fishing Boat Seizure by North Reported
SK0805013589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT
8 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—A South Korean fishing boat was seized by a North Korean patrol boat Sunday afternoon and forced to sail to the North, the Office of Fisheries Administration announced.

The 11-ton trawler "Myongsong No 2" with four men aboard was fishing near Taechong-to, an island some five kilometers south of Paengnyong-to South Korea's northernmost island, when it was abducted, the office said.

Four other South Korean fishing boats in the area fled when the North Korean patrol boat approached, it said.

Seoul has demanded that Pyongyang immediately end its "inhumane action" and return the kidnapped sailors, a crew of four headed by skipper Paek Chong-ok, to their families.

Pyongyang seized two South Korean fishing boats last January and returned the abducted seamen after two weeks.

Immediate Release Demanded

SK0805001189 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 7 May 89

[Text] A fishing boat that was catching fish off the coast of Taechong Island, the West Sea, was forcibly seized by North Korean patrol boats. The Fisheries Administration announced that the "Myongsong 2," an 11-ton boat registered in Taechong, which was catching fish at a place east of Taechong Island, Ongjin County, Kyonggi Province, was seized by North Korean patrol boats at around 1650 [0750 GMT] yesterday afternoon. The four kidnapped fishermen are Paek Chong-ok, captain of the "Mongsong 2," and crewmen Chong Song-chol, Yi Mantol, and Pak Sun-chol. Five fishing boats, including the captured boat, were catching fish yesterday afternoon at the place where the seizure took place. When the North Korean patrol boats appeared, the four escaped and only the "Myongsong 2," which failed to flee, was seized and taken to the North. The Fisheries Administration urged the North Korean side to immediately stop such inhumane acts and to immediately repatriate the captured boat and fishermen. It is also planning to ask the Korean Red Cross Society to cooperate in the return of the fishermen kidnapped to the North.

North Korean Defectors Arrive in Seoul

SK0605100589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0900 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Another two North Korean students seeking refuge in our country while studying in Poland have arrived in Seoul today by Korean Air.

The North Korean students who arrived in our country today are: Kim Un-hak, 24, a junior majoring in (?transportation) at the college of engineering in Warsaw, and Tong Yong-chun, 24, a junior majoring in (?traffic engineering) at Gdansk University.

In a news conference arranged today at Kimpo Airport, these students said that they sought political asylum in Korea in an earnest search for freedom and democracy and that, in particular, they were encouraged by the fact that two other North Korean students had sought refuge in Korea last February while studying in Czechoslovakia.

They also said that before they went to Poland for advanced studies in September 1985, they had thought North Korea was the best country to live in due to its closed-door education. However, they found this notion to be false while studying in a foreign country. In particular, they saw the realities in Korea during last year's Olympics and came to know about development in Korea in reports following the open-door policy of the East European countries. They said they had begun longing to go to Korea from that time on.

These two students, who became mutual friends since they began training for study in Poland after selection, made trips to Western Europe with Polish students on 29

April. Seizing this opportunity, they visited the Korean Embassy in the country and asked for political asylum, a plan they had long prepared.

Tong Yong-chun has left his parents and three siblings in North Korea and his father is reported to be serving in a public security office in Tokchong County, South Hamgyong Province. Kim Un-hak, too, has left his parents and three siblings behind in North Korea. He said his father is vice chairman of the administrative and economic guidance committee in Pungso County, Yanggang Province.

They said: Although the thought of their families going through a great deal of suffering as a result of their seeking refuge in Korea pains them, they nevertheless consider their being in the free Republic of Korea a joy.

Students Holds News Conference

SK0605115589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1140 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—Two North Korean students, who defected to South Korea while studying in Poland, said Saturday they "came to South Korea to seek freedom, truth and democracy"; "we knew nothing about South Korean society when we lived in North Korea. But we felt a fresh shock when we had come to know about the picture of South Korea's rapid progress through Polish mass media," said Tong Yong-chun and Kim Un-hak, both 24, in a press conference upon arrival at Seoul's Kimpo international airport Saturday afternoon.

Tong, attending Gdansk University, and Kim, enrolled in an engineering college in Warsaw, approached a South Korean Embassy in an unidentified Western European country during their travel in Europe and asked for political asylum in South Korea, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

They were escorted to Seoul by South Korean officials aboard a Korean Air jetliner from London.

The two students studying in Poland also said they were encouraged by their two colleagues who defected while studying in Czechoslovakia early this year.

"We were shocked by the heroic deed by two North Korean students in Czechoslovakia," they said.

The two also said they were greatly surprised when they knew that South Korea staged the Seoul Summer Olympics successfully and emerged as the world's tenth largest trading partner.

"We were taught to believe that North Korea is the best country in the world to live in, but we realized that we had been deceived," they said.

They said they were acquainted with each other in North Korea in 1985, when they learned Polish. The two students began making plans to defect to the South when

they met during the trip March 19 and happened to know that both of them have an intention to seek a political asylum in South Korea.

They fled from a Polish tourist team in a central European country late April and approached a South Korean Embassy there to ask for a place of refuge in South Korea, Kim said.

The South Korean Government, according to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, ascertained their will through consultations with the country concerned and escorted them to Seoul in accordance with due departure procedures.

At the request of the European country involved, South Korea will withhold its name until an unspecified date, he said.

The government will conduct a thorough investigation into what motivated them to seek asylum and the results will be announced, the spokesman said.

In February, two North Korean students—Cho Sung-kun, 22, and Kim Un-chol, 22, both attending a Prague, Czechoslovakia, medical college—sought and obtained political asylum in the South in a similar manner, becoming the first students from North Korea to defect to the South.

Stronger North-South Exchange Bill Sought
*SK0605020589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT
6 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—The government plans to push through a bill on inter-Korea exchanges and cooperation in a special session of the National Assembly, but first it wants to add a clause stipulating that speech or conduct made in North Korea that is inconsistent with the bill will be punishable, a government source said Saturday.

The bill, now awaiting approval from the National Assembly which convenes next week, was put forward by the Democratic Justice Party to legally guarantee exchanges and cooperation between the two Koreas, which have been hostile neighbors for four decades.

It clarifies that anyone wishing to visit North Korea must first obtain approval from the government.

"The government's move to supplement the bill was triggered by the cautionary mood in Seoul against the rash contacts of South Koreans with the North," another government source said, citing the political turmoil caused by the recent unauthorized visit of dissident leader Mun Ik-hwan and a plan by the daily HANGYORE SINMUN to dispatch reporters to the North to cover the communist life.

Meanwhile, enforcement of the government's temporary guideline on inter-Korea exchanges and cooperation will be suspended, according to the source.

The guideline, which contains clauses stipulating punishment of anyone who visits North Korea without prior government approval, was drawn up last month by government agencies.

Firms Reluctant To Import Goods From North
*SK0605061589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT
6 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—South Korean firms are reluctant to import North Korean goods due mainly to the restrictions on deals with North Korea and the low quality, sources at the Trade and Industry Ministry said Saturday.

The number of applications to import North Korean goods ballooned last October, when the government first allowed trade with the North, but has been falling since March.

In addition, the focus of imports has shifted from primary products to machinery and raw materials for industrial use, the sources said.

The sources said three companies received government approval to import North Korean goods (worth 4.191 million U.S. dollars) last month, compared with four (499,000 dollars) in March, four (1.254 million dollars) in February and five (4.475 million dollars) in January.

The April imports had a comparatively high value because they included hot-rolled sheet and pig iron.

The negative attitude toward North Korean goods is due to North Korea's failure to live up to contracts as well as the often substandard quality of the products, the sources said.

South Korean firms plan active trade with the North after the government announces a concrete policy on inter-Korean trade, but will carefully weigh the government reaction to dissident leader Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang and delays in enacting a law on inter-Korean trade.

Import items include anthracite, marine goods and food, machinery and industrial raw materials, which are in strong demand, lathes (imported by Lucky-Goldstar), steel products (by Ssangyong, Sammi and Lucky-Goldstar), electric copper (by Hyosung) and zinc ingot (Sunkyong, Ssangyong and Tongbu).

Indirect trade via a third nation such as Japan or Hong Kong accounts for most inter-Korean trade and brokers demand high commissions because the South Korean Government has lifted tariff and defense surtaxes on North Korean goods.

Invitations to North Athletes Considered
*SK0805080989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—Korea will host a sports festival Sept. 26-30 to "promote national identity among Koreans across the world," a spokesman for the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA) said Monday.

KASA hopes the world Korean ethnic sports festival, the first in history, will feature 1,370 Koreans living in 46 countries and has inaugurated an 11-member task force to prepare for it, he said.

Invitations go out Tuesday to KASA branch offices and Korean societies around the world, including the Soviet Union and China, and a meeting of local representatives will be held this month.

KASA will decide whether to invite athletes from North Korea after consulting the government.

Among the overseas Koreans KASA expects to attend the meet are 200 from both the United States and Japan and 150 from both the Soviet Union and China, the spokesman said.

They will compete in athletics, swimming, soccer, women's volleyball, table tennis, badminton, tennis, judo and boxing in addition to six native games—tug-of-war, kite flying, archery, swinging, see-saw and Korean-style wrestling.

The opening ceremony is scheduled for Sept. 26 in conjunction with the opening of the national sports games and the closing ceremony will be held Sept. 30 at the Chamsil Sports Complex.

KASA will put on industrial inspection tours "to help understand the reality of motherland," the spokesman said.

Together with the sports meet, four art troupes from the Soviet Union, China, Japan and the United States will perform traditional songs and dances at the Sejong Cultural Center and the National Theater from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, he said.

Kim Tae-chung Calls for Resignation of Cabinet
*SK0605065489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT
6 May 89*

Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Saturday demanded the resignation of the cabinet headed by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, holding it responsible for the recent tense political situation and social disorder.

"President No Tae-u's government has aggravated the political situation by its suppression of labor movements and dissidents, disrupting the country's democratization and derailing attempts to liquidate the irregularities of the previous administration," he said.

"Price hikes and the government's wavering northern policy also have caused the people's agitation, and my party will seek an opposition resolution to demand the dismissal of Kang's cabinet in consultation with other opposition parties, if No does not replace the cabinet," Kim said.

Kim also said his party would seek parliamentary resolutions ending violence both in demonstrations and in controlling them, opposing U.S. trade pressure to open the Korean market and demanding implementation of the "real name" financial transaction system.

Without the real name system, there is no way to deter real estate speculation and move toward a just distribution of wealth, he said.

Kim also said he would continue to trust the No government if it pushes ahead with democratization and efforts to liquidate the negative legacies of the administration of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

An appraisal of No's political achievement should be held as a confidence vote in February or March next year as the test was postponed not canceled in February, he said.

New Measures Against 'Leftist' Thinking Considered

*SK0805031489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—The government will take the unprecedented step of closing university newspapers that attempt to indoctrinate students with leftist thinking, Education Ministry officials said Monday.

Tough new measures being drawn up by the ministry include taking legal action against reporters or editors who advocate or publish pro-Pyongyang articles or literature and the closure of their papers and periodicals, the officials said.

The ministry is also considering asking the police to enter campuses to end prolonged protests if university administrators cannot settle them, they said.

The hard line follows President No Tae-u's statement last week on his determination to root out violent leftists, whom he termed the enemies of democracy.

His statement was a response to the deaths of six policemen during a raid last Wednesday on a Pusan University campus to rescue five colleagues being held captive by radical students.

Education Minister Chong Won-sik told a meeting of 35 major university presidents Saturday that campuses will no longer be sanctuaries for revolutionaries nor campus papers their propaganda tools.

He ordered them to prevent their campuses from being used as arsenals for firebombs and other weapons.

High or middle school teachers who teach leftism will be dealt with harshly, the officials said.

The ministry is also considering blacklisting indoctrinated university graduates to prevent them from getting jobs as teachers.

South Korea has been hit in recent months by a wave of violent anti-government protests, which were led by what the government calls "left-leaning violent forces to overthrow free democratic system."

The government began cracking down on anti-government forces after a dissident clergyman made an unauthorized visit to North Korea, shocking this traditionally anti-communist country amid growing rumblings from ultra-rightists that the president was "too soft."

Opposition parties called the crackdown suppression but shared the view that students and dissidents should not use violence in their anti-government protests.

The deaths of the six policemen set on fire by radical students have galvanized a wide consensus among the people to legislate an anti-violence law in the National Assembly session that convened Monday.

Firearms Use Against Violent Resistance Allowed
SK0605235089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 May 89 p 3

[Text] Nationwide police were told yesterday to use firearms when, armed with arrest or search warrants, they encounter violent resistance at firebomb-producing places or campuses.

But the use of firearms should be allowed, according to a police directive, only in case there is no other choice found and only under circumstances as regulated by the concerned laws.

In early March, the National Police Headquarters handed down a similar firearms-use guideline in case of arresting heavy criminals, protecting the lives of citizens and policemen and dealing with law-enforcement defiers.

From today, the police, in collaboration with the Education Ministry and prosecutors, will launch an intensive search of university campuses, churches and factories suspected of producing firebombs.

Chondaehyop To Refrain From Using Firebombs
SK0605132289 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] The National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] said in a news conference held today that it would refrain from using firebombs in future student demonstrations and expressed condolences to the families of the police officers who died in the line of duty.

Reporter Kim In-yong has more:

[Begin videotaped report—video shows Chondaehyop chairman speaking before microphones] [Kim] Yim Chong-sok, chairman of Chondaehyop, said in a news conference held today that in the previous student demonstrations the demonstrators have used firebombs to counter the excessive suppression by the police which followed the government's recent hard-line policy. However, he said, in the wake of the incident [at Tongui College], students will refrain from using the firebombs and carry out nonviolent demonstrations as much as possible.

[Yim] In a sense, the violence we have employed, self-defensive violence so to speak, in order to have our demonstrations guaranteed and to make our voices correctly known to the people has generated in steady feelings of impatience in the people after the current government began (?a full-scale offensive). So, as long as our peaceful demonstrations are guaranteed, we will not resort to violent means under any circumstances, nor will we use firebombs.

We in Chondaehyop will vigorously continue our struggle against dictatorship to defend democracy, holding peaceful assemblies and launching a great peace march to get along with the people.

[Kim] Basing itself on this stand, Chondaehyop will refrain from resorting to offensive demonstrations such as raids on police boxes or occupation of public facilities and buildings and will see to it that all forms of student demonstrations outside schools are carried out in conformity with the law to the fullest extent, according to the revised law on assemblies and demonstrations, the Chondaehyop leader explained.

However, the Chondaehyop called on the police authorities, too, to refrain from using tear-gas canisters against peaceful demonstrations and peaceful assemblies and to abandon the unjust practice of wholesale blockade.

At the same time, the Chondaehyop leader said his organization had designated the period until 9 May as a period of mourning to express their regret for the death of the police officers who died as a result of the incident at Tongui College in Pusan, and during this period it will have universities and colleges hold individual meetings in

commemoration of the dead police officers, deciding to wear black ribbons on their chests and to launch a campaign of collecting donations for the dead. [end recording]

University Campuses Reportedly Returning to Normal
*SK0805073189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—Campus unrest in South Korea began to subside Monday as radical students from seven universities called off prolonged occupations of school buildings and ended protests.

Education Ministry officials said Korea University in Seoul and Hannim University in Chunchon, which have been paralyzed all spring by disputes between students and school authorities, are expected to resume classes soon.

Protests by students in another 15 universities or colleges will probably be over by the end of this week, they said.

Among the seven universities where students have ended protests are Tongguk, Songgyungwan and Hanyang.

The nation's prestigious Korea University suspended classes April 15 because students had continued sit-ins and a class boycott nonstop for 55 days since they clashed with professors over the election of a new school president.

The return to normal follows a stern warning by the ministry that it may ask the police to end protests if university administrators cannot settle them.

The hard line was a follow-up to President No Tae-u's statement last week of his determination to root out violent leftists. No was responding to the deaths of six policemen during a raid to rescue colleagues being held captive by radical students.

The government believes anti-government protests on campuses are spearheaded by radicals inspired by leftist teachings.

Mood After Policemen's Death Examined
*SK0705000989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 May 89 p 2*

[“News in Review” column by political Editor Chong Un-pong: “Ruling Camp Gets Tough After Policemen’s Death”]

[Text] The tragic death of six policemen was a big blow. It is so great that politicians who have monopolized the slogan, struggle for democracy, simply lost face.

Most demonstrative of this was the cold rejection of condolence flowers sent by lawmakers. They were trampled under the feet of mourners.

Even Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, had to suffer insults when he visited the altars in Pusan, which is his power stronghold. Shouting mourners angrily asked him why he had come down here, upset with his seeming encouragement of the protesting students in the past.

With the unspeakably tragic and undeserved deaths, public sentiments have turned in favor of the ruling camp, which has long been plagued by unending campus unrest and labor disputes to say nothing of the political offensive of the opposition camp in connection with the clearance of ills of the past regime.

From the onset of last week, the ruling camp had been mounting on what can be seen as a kind of offensive against the opposition.

The ruling camp dealt a blow to Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam in connection with their possible involvement in the unauthorized Pyongyang visit of dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan.

Kim Tae-chung was grilled by investigators for about three and a half hours. Kim Yong-sam refused to be questioned. By design or not, the fact that the two were put on the line can be seen as damage.

The two Kims, according to the announcement of the investigation authorities, changed words about their connections with Mun's Pyongyang visit, a blot on their integrity.

In a special announcement Friday, President No Tae-u made no secret of the fact that he had no other choice but contemplate emergency measures to cope with current “crisis” marked by an endless cycle of campus protests and labor disputes.

President No's message had weight this time although he is criticized for lack of guts and indecisiveness.

Now, politicians are at their lowest in the polls what with the candidate bribery scandal and alleged slapping by a lawmaker of a police officer, which triggered resignations in protest by as many as 5,000 police officers across the nation.

It can be said the general public is fed up with unending campus turmoil and violent labor disputes assuming the nature of political struggle with ulterior motives.

Reading the undercurrent, the government ordered Seoul Teachers College closed as there is no sign of its return to normal after being carried away by a wave of campus protests for more than a month.

Tongui University in Pusan, where the six policemen met their tragic death while trying to release colleagues from the hands of protesting students, was also ordered closed.

The ruling camp appears to have turned a series of incidents to its favor in leading the nation, which is still struggling out of the ties to the ill legacies of the past ropes. [as published]

President No has been in office a little more than a year, which is long enough for him to get the feel of the ropes.

He seems to be out, being in full charge as the President. With No's televised message against all forms of violence Friday evening, it is clear that he can no longer leave the nation to drift, enmeshed in an endless cycle of violence.

The opposition camp is brooding over the real meaning of his statements. And, it cannot be missed that once No invokes emergency measures, he has to run the risk of seeing the Constitution suspended.

Activist students are now keeping a low profile, expressing condolences over the death of the policemen. They also vowed moderation in their activism and restraint in the use of firebombs.

The general public is hoping that the tragic death of policemen at Tongui University is the last. Already the nation has suffered more than enough on the road toward democracy.

Lack of Unity Claimed in Coping With 'Crisis'
SK0605082589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
5 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "There Is No Unity in Coping With the Crisis"]

[Text] Seeing the reaction of various classes to the Tongui University incident, we cannot but feel deep sorrow for a phenomenon apart from the incident itself. That is: People are stingy about pooling their strength and voices together even about such a tragic incident taking place within their own community.

People deplore the absence of political leadership. The ruling and opposition political spheres failed to manifest the same voice and the same action toward the Tongui University incident although they unanimously expressed their shock and intense grief about the incident.

We have witnessed that the prime minister, representing the government, rushed to the location and produced tears, that the secretary general of the ruling party made a consolatory trip, and that Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, comforted the bereaved families. We are not attempting to underestimate their intentions and efforts. However, is it because we have seen so many similar cases that their acts seem to be individual acts designed merely out of a sense of self interest.

Even seeing the prime minister producing tears and the scenes of leading-class figures comforting the bereaved police families with serious looks, why do we not feel the same emotion? Despite the fact that the president made public a statement on the night of 3 May and that the top leaders of political parties also made a few words of comment, they failed to arouse strong sympathy from the people.

We have not broken off a habit of looking after only ourselves, being unable to work out common steps worthy of a community even after a shocking tragedy taking place in our own country. In other words, we are insensitive to the pains of other people even though we live in the same enclosure as they do. One merely adheres to one's own position without lending an ear to others, holding fast to one's own views. Everyone is busy merely with his own work and does not try to recognize the merits of other people.

Politicians should be able to adjust acts of the people and guide them properly. Politicians should have the ability to manage and cope with the national crisis by uniting their strength at the forefront of the people.

However, none of our politicians are striving to resolve the crisis by meeting each other. They merely put forth a cautious theory of blaming the other sides. If our people had witnessed the sight of the leaders of the four political parties going down to the location of the incident and discussing measures for a solution, our anxiety would have been greatly reduced.

In foreign countries, it is a common practice for ruling and opposition parties to meet each other in the wake of such a crisis and fully discuss the measures to deal with and resolve it.

Why should we remain divided in every way, turning our backs to each other? We lost our nation in the past while being divided and even after we lost the nation, we still remained divided. After they were defeated in the war, the Japanese people were united as one based on the sense of mutual sympathy. We also had a similar sense of sympathy when we recovered our hometown on 28 September 1950. The Japanese people succeeded in attaining national unity with the resolve to start everything again from the beginning, drawing a lesson from the past. However, we failed to do so under similar circumstances.

We should now boldly free ourselves from selfishness and find a national consensus. Otherwise, we will encounter a cliff after undergoing endless disunity.

Political Will To End Violence Urged
SK0705104589 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
6 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Violence and Public Power Are Not the Same; the Ruling and Opposition Parties Should Enact Laws on Violence as Soon as Possible"]

[Text] We cannot enjoy freedom and democracy in a society in which violence, illegality, chaos, and lack of

reason are rampant. Disagreement, conflict, and uneasiness which are being created in the political, economic, and social fields of our society are creating tension among our citizens, and such tension in turn is creating confrontation and confusion. To make things worse, under today's situation in which this uneasiness, tension, confrontation, chaos, and confusion prevail, violence is also rampant. Indeed, we cannot repress our sorrow and indignation.

In his special statement issued on 3 May in connection with the tragedy at Tongui University in Pusan, President No declared violence to be public enemy number one and expressed his firm determination to eliminate it from our society. This is only too true. However, we have witnessed many times that since his inauguration President No has expressed his firm determination and his pledge to eliminate violence from our society on many occasions. Therefore, we worry at the prospect that this renewed declaration by President No to deal sternly with violence may become another "empty declaration without resonance."

The protracted social chaos and the enervated public power which we have witnessed thus far not only have run counter to the spirit of the times in which we are seeking democracy and social welfare, but have also given us great disappointment and frustration.

We recall the fact that before President No issued the special statement on 3 May the presidents of the three opposition parties met and declared their stand of "opposing violence." We think now is the time for our political circles to issue a joint declaration against violence.

Of course, all shades of opinion on today's crisis cannot be the same. However, we are sure that there are no forces that refuse and oppose the stand against violence. We can confirm this not only in the statements issued by the three opposition parties in reaction to President No's 3 May special statement, but also in the fact that the voices calling for students and workers to refrain from using violence are increasing on campuses and at construction sites.

However, some opposition parties still tend to regard riots and violence by the illegal and violent forces and the exercise of public power in the same light. This is indeed a dangerous idea and a dangerous way of thinking. We cannot but unconditionally denounce the acts of some opposition leaders who have tried to cast an amorous glance at or to form an alliance with the violent students and dissident opposition forces in a bid to realize their political ambition. However, if some opposition leaders treat violence and the exercise of public power in the same way without discrimination under today's critical situation in which even the national foundation is shaking, they will not be able to escape the people's severe condemnation that they are only seeking their own interests and those of their political party. We

should prevent the occurrence of such a situation in which public power itself—something all politicians are aiming for—is driven into catastrophe.

The ruling and opposition parties should make joint efforts to seek ways to eliminate today's critical situation. If our political circles fail to achieve stability of "our community" this will constitute the commission of a serious crime before history and the people. Our politicians should know this.

The political circles should make public a "joint declaration against violence" and accelerate enacting relevant laws.

If public power is abused or excessively exercised, politicians should treat this as a separate issue and wisely settle it by displaying their wisdom. The circumstances in which the forces or groups that run counter to or destroy the spirit of our times by adhering to the dream of the old authoritarian and military system can emerge again is gone. However, we should not forget that it is feared that the rampancy of violence may result in returning the present mature political situation, which has come about at the cost of much effort, to the old era. Let all of us become one in making public a declaration against violence.

Chonminnyon Cochairman Arrested 8 May
*SK0805083889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—Prosecutors arrested dissident leader Yi Chang-pok, a co-chairman of "Chonminnyon" or the national Alliance of Democratic Movements, in a widening crack down on anti-government groups Monday.

Yi, charged with violating the National Security Law, the law governing assemblies and demonstrations and the labor arbitration adjustment law, is the fourth top figure in the dissident group to be arrested since Chonminnyon adviser Mun Ik-hwan returned from Pyongyang in April.

The arrest warrant claims that assertions in the group's inauguration declaration in January are sympathetic with North Korea's subversive operation against South Korea because they call for national unification to start with a grassroots movement, for withdrawal of U.S. forces and removal of nuclear weapons from South Korea and for abolition of the National Security Law.

It alleges that Yi played an important role in drafting the declaration for the inauguration Jan. 21 of the group, which comprises 20 vocational and regional dissident organizations.

"Yi has benefited North Korea, the anti-state body, by being sympathetic with North Korean assertions," the warrant said.

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He is also accused of instigating an illegal strike at Hyundai Heavy Industries in March in a speech to workers in Ulsan.

Yi led unlawful and violent demonstrations to overthrow President No Tae-u's government, asserting that it suppressed democratic labor movements and denied people the right to live, the warrant charges.

Prosecutors searched Yi's house on Sunday, but said they were unable to find anything to help them in their investigation.

They are also seeking Chonminnyon Co-chairman Yi Yong-sun for allegedly masterminding a violent farmers' rally in downtown Seoul in February that left scores injured on both sides.

In a wide-ranging investigation of the dissident organization, prosecutors have rounded up 10 other key members of the group on suspicion of violating the National Security Law and then released them.

However, a spokesman denied that the prosecutor's office has launched a "full-fledged investigation" into Chonminnyon.

Such massive intimidation and the arrests of four of the group's leaders are regarded as a sign that the government will continue to take stern measures against dissident organizations, political analysts said.

Daily Views NSP Investigation of Rev Mun
SK0505130089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
4 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "All Fellow Countrymen, Let Us Unveil the Truth Together—Upon Hearing the Outcome of the Agency for National Security Planning Investigation of Rev Mun's Visit to North Korea"]

[Text] A visit to Pyongyang by Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his company created the greatest domestic political issue since it was reported on 25 March and has remained a whirlwind for over a month. On 2 May, the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] announced the results of its investigation of Rev Mun and Mr Yu Won-ho, arrested at Kimpo airport and taken into custody on 13 April upon returning from a visit to the North, before referring them to the prosecution. According to the results of the NSP's investigation, Mr Chong Kyong-mo, Korean writer-critic who is a resident of Japan, is "a North Korean agent" and Mr Yu Won-ho, who accompanied Rev Mun, was "persuaded by Mr Chong to become a spy".

In announcing the results of its investigation, the NSP said that Mr Chong and Mr Yu "had meticulously prepared in advance Rev Mun's visit to North Korea since September of last year" and insisted that this was "a North Korean political scheme." In addition, Rev

Mun was accused of "having made remarks praising Kim Il-song and acknowledging the superiority of the North Korean system, while having agreed to a confederal system that accommodates North Korea's idea on reunification through the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK]." Rev Mun was also accused of "having received instructions from Kim Il-song and Ho Tam to propagate the success of his visit to North Korea to the fullest extent by staying in Japan until his passport's validity expired and to put pressure on South Korea by leading public opinion against punishing him."

Before making an issue of the results of the NSP investigation and arguing whether they are true or not, we feel sorry that the intent of the people who went to the northern part of our country at the risk of personal safety and persecution in order to be even a modicum of help in hastening national reunification, the longstanding and ardent desire of the people, has been branded by the law enforcement authorities as an antistate act. Since its first report reached us, the visit to North Korea by Rev Mun and his company set off two sets of views regarding his act—some said it was an act of self-sacrifice for national reunification and others denounced it as a criminal act of violating the laws currently in force. Those in power and conservative forces insisted on punishing Rev Mun according to the law, while forces supporting him concurred that although he made a mistake by not consulting with the government in advance, he has nonetheless made some progress in the national reunification movement through his visit to Pyongyang and, therefore, his act should be highly appreciated. Perplexingly, however, the results of the NSP's investigation focused on "a spy and a North Korean scheme."

Watching the controversy over the visit to North Korea by Rev Mun and his company, we have noted on several occasions that it is not appropriate to punish them on charges of violating the National Security Law in view of the present government's policy toward North Korea, in view of Mr Chong Chu-yong's visit to North Korea, and in view of the international trend toward reconciliation and coexistence. Reaffirming such a basic stand, we raise a few doubts about the results of the NSP's investigation.

First of all, we do not find the logic and evidence produced by the NSP to back its allegation that Mr Chong Kyong-mo, who acted as an intermediary in arranging Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang, is "a North Korean agent" to be credible. As has been pointed out by a dissident lawyer, "the NSP's charging Mr Chong with violation of a law on espionage activities because of his previous visits to North Korea, his writings, and his conversation with Mr Yu, without any concrete facts and plausible evidence, is problematic." (HANGYORE SINMUN, 3 May) Another lawyer said: "Unless one gathers intelligence data, including national secrets, with the purpose of informing the hostile state of its findings, one cannot be charged with violating laws on espionage

activities. However, the results of the NSP's investigation seem to have failed to contain such charges in detail." He added: "As has been reported by the dailies, the organizational structure of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] and acts of subscribing and reading daily newspapers, charges that the NSP has presented, are not sufficient to constitute an espionage charge."

In a telephone interview granted to a HANGYORE SINMUN correspondent in Tokyo, Mr Chong, who is accused by the NSP of being "a North Korean agent," denied the NSP charge that "he had arranged Rev Mun's visit to North Korea on instructions from North Korea," and said: "I am not a North Korean agent." It remains to be seen whether the NSP's investigation results will be proved correct or not, or whether Mr Chong's words are true or not in the due process of the prosecution's investigation and ensuing trial. However, we believe it is an act of abusing human rights that the investigation institution declared some people "guilty" and had the newspapers say so even before they are formally indicted on criminal charges. As is very widely known, all of the accused and criminal suspects are "not guilty" unless they are proven so by a final decision of the court. This principle of presuming the accused and suspects to be "not guilty" is the foundation of the democratic system and human rights. Nevertheless, the NSP declared Rev Mun and his company guilty according to its customary practice concerning the so-called "security-related affairs" even before their trial and had the news organizations write it in large letters. As a result, the NSP has put them to a trial by public opinion.

What is contrary to the facts in the results of the NSP's investigation is an allegation that "Rev Mun agreed to a confederal system that accommodates North Korea's proposal for reunification through the founding of the DCRK." As has been clearly stated to a HANGYORE SINMUN correspondent in Beijing on 3 April, Rev Mun, referring to his talks with President Kim Il-song, said: "I asked President Kim whether he could not take into account the first stage in my proposal for a three-stage reunification based on a confederal system since nobody knows when the confederal system advocated by the North side will be realized, and I extracted his agreement to my idea."

At the same time, we believe it is unfair to regard the plan for reporting on North Korea by Professor Yi Yong-hui, director and advisor to the editorial staff of HANGYORE SINMUN, who has also been referred to the prosecution along with Rev Mun, as a result of North Korea's "political scheme" on a par with Rev Mun's visit to North Korea. It was only after seeing the North-South exchange become brisk and the current regime earnestly implement "the 7 July declaration" that Professor Yi made plans to report on North Korea, thinking it is his duty as a journalist to find out the realities in North Korea and inform the readers of his findings. What is more, his plan was canceled even before it was realized. Needless to say that

taking Yi, the advisor to the editorial staff, into custody is part of the suppression against HANGYORE SINMUN as well as a challenge to the free press. This being the case, we call on the NSP to stop its attempts to associate Yi's plan for reporting on North Korea with North Korea's political scheme, without delay.

In seeing the NSP announce the results of its investigation into Rev Mun's visit to North Korea and the newspapers and broadcasting organizations report them, we realized, it must be noted once again, that the way they approach the reunification question, the fellow countrymen's paramount desire, has hardened too much. Unless we overcome the division, the pains suffered by our people for nearly half a century will never be alleviated. If we are to overcome the division, the nation's contradiction, it is imperative to remove the hatred and grudges that fill the North-South relations through exchanges and dialogue and thereby lay the foundation for reconciliation and reunion. This is why all the fellow countrymen welcomed President No Tae-u's "7 July declaration" last year.

"The principal reason why we have not yet been able to overcome the tragic reality of division is because the North and South, turning their back on the fact that the North and South are a national community, have continued exacerbating the hostile relations by regarding each other as an object to confront. So, the North and South's developing their relations as a community to achieve prosperity together is the short cut to achieving national reunification."

If this is not a dead declaration, the government authorities should handle the visit to North Korea by Rev Mun and his company in a way that corresponds to the ideals of, and the promise contained in, this declaration.

Lastly, we suggest that all fellow countrymen try together to unveil the truth about the visit to Pyongyang by Rev Mun and his company. It is too weighty a task to be left to the investigation institution or prosecution alone to carry out. The National Assembly, the organization that represents the people, will hopefully convene at an early date to form a special committee on this affair or exercise its right to examine the government offices regarding this incident.

U.S. Urges Foreign Investment Report System
SK0805070689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT
8 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—The United States, in trade talks with South Korea last month, demanded that Seoul replace its system of licensing foreign investment with a report system by 1991, government sources said Monday.

Korea agreed to adopt the report system in 1993, in line with its capital liberalization plan.

The U.S. side called on Korea to adopt the report system as far as it does not relate to national security, to lift various requirements for foreign investment and to treat foreign firms operating in Korea the same as Korean companies, the sources said.

It demanded automatic approval of investments 60 days after they are reported unless there are overriding security reasons for denying permission.

The United States also urged Korea to eliminate requirements not connected with national security and completely liberalize investment in the travel, advertising, trading, accounting and legal service sectors from July next year, the sources said.

Bowing to Washington's demand, Seoul may enforce the report system from 1993, gradually changing over from 1990 to 1992, and will reserve the right to reject investments that it fears could damage national security or the economy, especially weak firms, or if there are doubts about the report, they said.

Korea will continue to impose requirements in industries where foreign investment is restricted, where domestic firms request requirements and are nominated for protection, when alien firms request tax breaks, and when a project relates to security.

During the talks, Korea also promised to treat foreign and domestic companies equally, as far as the law permits, the sources said.

U.S. negotiators rejected the Korean reply as ambiguous.

The third and last round of trade talks is scheduled for May 11-12, when Korea expects to be designated a priority foreign country for trade negotiations.

Confusion Seen in Trade Talks With U.S.
*SK0705073089 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 6 May 89 p 3*

[“Reporter’s memo” column by Pak Myong-hun of the economic department: “Confusion in Trade Negotiations With the U.S.”]

[Text] It seems that one of the most famous laws in our country these days is the “U.S. trade act.”

Even though there may be people who have not heard of Korea’s “Law on Trade With Foreign Countries,” which is a comprehensive trade law in our country, at one time or another they have probably heard of the “U.S. trade act” or “super Section 301.”

Since Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun ran over to the United States after Minister of Trade and Industry Han Sung-su and also since a trade mission was sent by the National Assembly to the United States, it seems that it

is appropriate to regard U.S. trade act super Section 301 as the center of Korea-U.S. trade friction, and that a modifier like “super” is appropriate.

“The overall trade law which was drawn up in Congress provided various tools that can be used in the trade war.” This is part of a speech recently made by Commerce Secretary Mosbacher in Congress which seems to contain the heroic resolution of a field army commanding officer leaving for the battlefield.

Leaving behind the fact that the U.S. trade law has its background in the trade deficit which is difficult to cope with, we can find the arrogance and rigidity of the powerful everywhere in the U.S. side’s method of resolving the issue and in their offensive.

The issue of opening the doors to foreign investment is not even listed in international law, and as long as it is not a matter of the trade of goods, it is international common sense that such an issue cannot be used as a means for trade retaliation. Since the issue of intellectual rights and opening the agricultural goods market bear sharp differences of opinion, they are still on the negotiating table of the Uruguay round. The fact that U.S. trade act Section 337, which deals with the issue of patent rights, has recently been judged by GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) as having lost equity is a good example that the U.S. Trade Act is raising the barrier of “protective trade” prior to “fair trade.”

Last month in a report on unfair trade practices issued by the United States, there was a part on Korea saying that “Korea is demanding localization classified by each automobile industry.” This is a groundless claim. The United States is also claiming that “there were damages of \$3 million-\$5 million in restrictions on the import of almonds,” and “damages of \$100 million in the field of intellectual property.” Where reason is regarded as foremost in the United States, many parts of the report were drawn up from a unilateral viewpoint.

When viewing the offensive of the United States, which seems to have thrown away the honor of a great power, skepticism is raised on how we have managed the United States, which is our biggest market. Trade diplomacy, where there seems to be some movement after a waning general trend; the narrow view of each department persisting in their own position; and members of the Commerce Committee of the National Assembly leaving to carry out “diplomacy” in South American or European countries are all good examples.

The hearts of the people watching the officials who are at a loss saying that “there are possibilities of preventing being designated as a priority foreign country” and that “designation is unavoidable,” even in final contacts in the United States, are depressing in that they are not able to capture the true intentions of their counterpart. In the U.S. Trade Act it is known that there are 4 medals that are given to countries designated for retaliation. Our gold medals

have been confirmed in the fields of the exchange rate and communications. Now, being designated as a country for comprehensive negotiations and the issue of intellectual property are left. How many people on our side will have the confidence to say that "we did our best" even though we receive the most medals?

U.S. Automobile Exhibition Opens in Seoul
SK0805021889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—An exhibition of 500 American automobile catalogues opened Monday in a move to boost U.S. car sales in South Korea.

The 10-day event at the Korea Exhibition Center has been organized by the Korea Foreign Trade Association, the main exporters' organization in the country, to display not only catalogues but also some U.S.-made cars, off-road vehicles, vans and trucks.

Sales of U.S. automobiles in Korea are sluggish even though the government liberalized vehicle imports in July last year.

Only 10 vehicles were imported in 1987, but the number rose to 337 in 1988 and 696 for the first three months of this year.

In 1988, West German cars topped the list with 204 (60.1 percent) and U.S. cars trailed badly at 53 (15.7 percent). Sweden, France and Italy were 49, 20 and 11, respectively.

In the first quarter, West German vehicles were still way out in front with 433, or 62.2 percent, while U.S. vehicles were 95, or 13.6 percent. Swedish, French and Italian autos were 84, 54 and 30, respectively.

In sharp contrast, Korea sold 480,000 cars in the United States last year, some 85 percent of the country's auto exports.

Travel Agents Concerned About U.S. 'Pressure'
SK0605070089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—South Korean travel agents are concerned about U.S. pressure on Korea to open its tourism market and the Transportation Ministry has asked the Korea Tourist Association to study the bid to take part in the local market.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills demanded the opening of the Korean tourism market when she met with Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun in Washington early this week in connection with the on-going Korean-U.S. trade talks.

Korean travel agents are strongly against U.S. participation in the local tourism market, saying that it would mean a major setback for them as they don't have the resources to compete.

Korean tourism enterprises are still in their infancy and cannot cope with their American counterparts with incomparable know-how and experience, one agent explained.

So far, only one U.S. travel agency has tried to do business here, selling tours of Hawaii to foreigners living in South Korea, but more U.S. companies are preparing to make inroads after the government takes travel liberalization measures.

South Korea had 466 travel agencies as of the end of last year while the United States had 32,497, the official said.

Burma

Paper Notes 'Rumors' on Coup, Government Split
*BK0605062089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
 0417 GMT 6 May 89*

[From the program: "What to Read and What to Note" presenting article "Breezy Rumors" by Bo Thamani in 6 May LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN]

[Excerpts] We are hearing rumors again and again. There are rumors that there is now a split within the State Law and Order Restoration Council between the two groups—hardliners and moderates. One rumor has it that the chairman himself had to intervene over the differences over holding of the multiparty democratic general elections. Another rumor has it that Brigadier General Khin Nyunt would stage a coup. Another rumor says there are more and more arrests in the wards recently. [passage omitted]

Rumors claim that there is dissatisfaction among the public servants and there is confrontation among them and that the situation is not good. Another rumor says that destructive elements from a country in the West have parachuted into Magwe and that there were many of them. Such rumors after rumors are being spread among the public.

Why do the hostile and destructive elements engage in such activity to create distress among the public? It can be seen that these rumors stem from an attempt by a party to disturb the people living in peace. Why does this organization have to open fronts for subversion? Does it not resemble a deranged person shouting "I am not afraid, I am not afraid" when in fact he is afraid of the government of the Union of Burma which is carrying out law and order work? Every country in the world has its own government. Does it not? Governments are not to be feared. It is truth. A government is no other than an organization which protects with law the citizens honestly pursuing their livelihood in the state. It follows therefore that the State Law and Order Restoration Council on its part understand that it has to give protection and safeguards to ordinary citizens. [passage omitted]

Only those at fault are afraid of the state government as those at fault cannot help but be afraid for their offenses. The state has to uphold the laws that have been enacted and take action against those at fault. We would like to warn those creating unrest and disturbances and those instigators who are plotting unrest here and there not to act in an irresponsible and devious manner. [passage omitted]

Leader of Red Flag Group Thakin Soe Dies
*BK0505100689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT
 5 May 89*

[Text] Rangoon, May 5 (AFP)—Thakin Soe, one of six founding members of the Burma Communist Party, who later broke away to form his own Trotskyite Red Flag Group, died late Thursday aged 83, according to a brief obituary in Friday's press.

Mr Soe was a political leader in Burma's fight against the Japanese occupation, for independence from Britain from 1946, and later against the military rule of General Ne Win.

A former employee of the British Burma Oil Company, he was known for his rote learning of Marxist and Leninist doctrine, as well as his sexual appetite and frequent marriages.

When police surrounded the great Shwedagon Pagoda here to arrest him in 1946, Mr Soe escaped by disguising himself as a Buddhist nun.

When Ne Win offered peace parleys in 1963, Soe came here at the head of his followers, but returned to the jungle when the talks broke down.

After a "controversial" capture he was tried in early 1973 and later sentenced to death, but in 1980 he was freed under a general amnesty. He was later awarded the newly-created title of "Naing Ngant Gon Yi" (Jewel of the State) and enjoyed financial assistance that went with the title.

At the time of his death, Mr Soe was patron of one of the registered political parties formed by his surrendered followers. His funeral arrangements would be announced at a later date, the obituary said.

Cambodia

Government Ends 10-Year Curfew in Phnom Penh
*BK0605103089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT
 6 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 6 (AFP)—Cambodia on Friday [5 May] lifted a 10-year curfew in effect in the capital since the fall of the Pol Pot regime.

The move followed this week's Jakarta meeting between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, during which both sides made concessions towards resolving the Cambodian conflict.

The 10 pm to 4:30 am curfew had been in effect since Vietnamese troops invaded the Cambodian capital on January 7, 1979 and overthrew the Marxist Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot.

Vietnamese and Phnom Penh troops have been fighting a guerrilla coalition grouping the Khmer Rouge and two non-communist factions led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann.

Vietnam has promised to withdraw its troops by the end of September.

Over the years violent incidents had become rarer and rarer in Phnom Penh. For some time, foreigners have been able to move about freely and only Cambodians have been affected by the curfew.

The last violent incident in the capital was a bomb attempt at the central market in 1987.

Residents Consider Sihanouk's Return

BK0805051589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT
8 May 89

[By George Biannic]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, May 8 (AFP)—The residents of Phnom Penh, when not reveling in a newly lifted curfew, are reflecting on prospects for peace in war-torn Cambodia and the possible return of former ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The people here, throughout the Lunar New Year festival of Chol Chham which began April 13, had been dancing only until curfew in the city's newly reopened clubs.

But Thursday night the 10 pm curfew, slapped on the capital city by Vietnamese troops when they invaded Cambodia in 1979, was abolished.

Cognac and beer flowed and music from orchestras and local stars—pop, rock or languorous local tunes—filled the air. [passage omitted]

The latest indicator of nearing peace was the prince's Wednesday [3 May] announcement after talks with Cambodian Premier Hun Sen that he might return as head of state after Vietnam's pledged September troop withdrawal if Phnom Penh made certain concessions, notably the formation of a quadrapartite government.

Reaction here to the news—heard on both state-run radio and the Voice of America—has varied from hope, skepticism, disbelief to even indifference.

Buth Sok, whose husband was killed by the Khmer Rouge, shares much of the older generation's hope for a return of the prince, who symbolized neutrality, well-being and a comfortable life.

"If Sihanouk comes back, it will be much easier to make a living," said Mrs Buth Sok, who used to be a teacher and now runs a small pharmacy. "The young people don't remember it, but things were good before." [passage omitted]

Sin Saphoeun, a Foreign Ministry official, was divided between hope and doubt on the question of the prince.

"His return will be good for the country," she said, "but the prince could change his mind between now and November." Prince Sihanouk said Wednesday he could return as early as October or November.

Many of the new breed of officials here share her opinion.

The former ruler, ousted in 1970, is bitterly reproached for forming an alliance with the fratricidal Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, and abetting from exile in Beijing nearly 20 years of unceasing calamity.

Officials said his presence "would be welcome and would contribute to unity and the return of peace," but added that he should seize the opportunity to lead the nation together with Mr Hun Sen.

Mr Hun Sen, only 38, is seen by his adversaries as having overcome an image of being "Vietnam's puppet." They say he is increasingly respected as a statesman.

If Prince Sihanouk should return as head of state, a royal palace and a renovated residence await him.

But not everyone cares about the prince's possible comeback.

A newspaper vendor said she had never heard of him. The merchants in the small shops along her street—filled with televisions, Japanese radios, watches, and jewelry—said they hoped that it will be "good for business."

Meanwhile, a few hundred miles north of the capital, the war goes on. The Phnom Penh regime still faces an estimated 10,000 fighters under the prince, 6,000 loyal to Mr Son Sann, and up to 20,000 within the Khmer Rouge.

USSR Expresses Willingness To Contribute

BK0605093989 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 May (SPK)—The Soviet Union is ready to contribute, in every way, to the process of a settlement of the Cambodian problem and to participate with other countries concerned in providing a guarantee for the agreement to be achieved at the international conference on Cambodia, TASS quoted Gennadiy Gerasimov, spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, as saying in a press conference given in Moscow on Thursday [4 May]. It has Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia; the leader of the Cambodian opposition, Prince Sihanouk; and Son Sann. [sentence as received]

The program put forth during talks by Hun Sen and new elements in Prince Sihanouk's position were welcomed in the Soviet Union as a big step forward, added the spokesman. "Although the way to an agreement is not easy, the prince's position, in which the Cambodian

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people alone should decide their internal affairs, has already been confirmed. The meeting has proven that dialogue is the sole and realistic way."

Under these conditions, it is important that all parties concerned do all they can to contribute to undoing the Cambodian knot in the interest of Cambodia's people and peace in Southeast Asia, and avoid every action that could hamper the process of Cambodian settlement.

With regard to the international conference on Cambodia, in the Soviet view, preparations for holding the conference should begin as quickly as possible, Gerasimov pointed out.

Hun Sen Stops Over in Vietnam, Returns Home

*BK0805060089 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0435 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, returned to Phnom Penh on Sunday [7 May] after his fourth meeting with Prince Sihanouk on a peace settlement of the Cambodian problem, held on 2 and 3 May in Jakarta.

He was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Lou Thang and Chea Soth, members of the Political Bureau of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and other high-ranking personalities.

The ambassadors of Vietnam and Laos and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cambodia were also present.

At Pochentong Airport, Chairman Hun Sen told the press about the results of his talks with Prince Sihanouk and his meeting with Son Sann as well as his work with Thai leaders in Bangkok. On his way back, Hun Sen made a brief stopover in Ho Chi Minh City where he was received by Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam; Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and others.

Anniversary of Dien Bien Phu Victory Hailed

*BK0805090989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 May 89*

[Station editorial: "The Anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Great Dien Bien Phu Victory"]

[Text] Along with the vigorous efforts and brilliant successes of the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, this year the fraternal Vietnamese people celebrate the 35th anniversary of the historic victory over the French colonialists at Dien Bien Phu.

With feelings of profound and heartfelt friendship and solidarity, the Cambodian people would like to join the fraternal Vietnamese people in enthusiastically marking this most solemn day.

Following the victory of the August 1945 revolution under the proper leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, the courageous Vietnamese Army and people upheld their sense of resolute patriotism, developed their determination to fight together with the spirit of traditional militant solidarity with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, and launched powerful offensives on the enemy on every battlefield, raiding his largest base at Dien Bien Phu and winning the brilliant definitive victory over the French colonialists on 7 May 1954.

This was a monumental victory of the Vietnamese people and a joint victory for oppressed nations and countries the world over. This great victory presented an example of unmatched heroism and resolute sense of combat of the fraternal Vietnamese people for independence and freedom. The Dien Bien Phu victory once and for all put an end to the yoke of control and oppression of the French colonialists and brought to a successful conclusion the protracted and courageous struggle of the Vietnamese Army and people against the French colonialists, who were supported by the U.S. imperialists. This victory pushed back by one step and toppled part of world imperialism in Vietnam and contributed to accelerating and marking a new development of the struggle of the people in the world for national independence, peace, democracy, and social progress. This immense victory showed that the war of aggression of the colonialists and imperialists would absolutely fail and the struggle movement for independence and freedom of the nations would succeed.

Together with the August 1945 revolution, the Dien Bien Phu victory on 7 May 1954 over the French colonialists opened a new stage of the Vietnamese revolution in the struggle for national liberation, leading toward the liberation of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975 and achieving victory over the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of world imperialism—thus reunifying the country and advancing steadily on the road of development.

All victories in the national, democratic, and socialist revolution are the victory of Marxism-Leninism, the truth of the times, and the bonds of militant solidarity among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos and of the bonds of international solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries and progressive peoples the world over. This victory will last forever in the minds of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries, as well as for all of mankind.

The Cambodian people regard the victories of the fraternal Vietnamese people as their own. On this most solemn anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, the entire Cambodian people would like to join the fraternal

Vietnamese people in celebrating it with pride, and pledge to learn from the example of noble heroism of the fraternal Vietnamese people and constantly uphold the spirit of Dien Bien Phu so that the Cambodian motherland can advance toward prosperity. The Cambodian people would like to express eternal, profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese people for their whole-hearted assistance in the cause of the Cambodian nation. The Cambodian people also pledge to strengthen these bonds of solidarity, militant solidarity, and cooperation forever.

The Cambodian people wish the fraternal Vietnamese people more and greater successes in building and defending the socialist Vietnamese motherland along the course chosen by the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

SRV Envoy Parallels Cambodia's Struggle
*BK0805073189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 May 89*

[Station correspondent's interview with Colonel Tran Phuc, chargé d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh, on the 35th anniversary of Vietnam's Dien Bien Phu victory—in Vietnamese interspersed with Cambodian translation]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Everybody knows that when Cambodia was liberated, the Cambodian people should have been allowed to live in peace and happiness. But, betraying the national cause, the treacherous Pol Pot gang wreaked havoc in the country and pushed the Cambodian people into the abyss of genocide. For nearly 4 years, the Pol Potists massacred more than three million Cambodians and launched aggression against the southern part of Vietnam, killing tens of thousands of Vietnamese people along the border in the most savage manner. To save themselves and the fraternal Cambodian people in response to the appeal of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the Vietnamese troops came to Cambodia in order, shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian people, to fight and crush the danger of genocide and quell the dangerous spark which might have ignited another war in Southeast Asia.

To any man who loves freedom or justice in the world, this action was a most realistic and humanitarian deed. At present, the Vietnamese volunteer troops, after brilliantly fulfilling their historic obligation, have decided to return to their beloved motherland. This is a truth showing Vietnam's consistent policy: respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is also testimony to the growth and maturity of the state of Cambodia.

Over the past 10 years, the courageous struggle of the state of Cambodia has resulted in all-around development and the living conditions of the people have become more stable and improved. Cambodia has stood

firmly on its own feet and the government of the state of Cambodia is in full control of the whole territory. The Cambodian people have sufficient strength to take care of their own destiny, holding aloft the banner of peace and national reconciliation, eliminating the Pol Pot regime, and building an independent, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia. The complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia has brought about a turning point in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem in conformance with all the statements made at various informal conferences of Southeast Asian countries and Cambodian factions.

From the outset, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos have always sought a solution that responds to the interests of the Cambodian people as well as the legitimate interests of countries involved in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asian countries and the rest of the world.

However, over the past few years, some reactionary forces have been seeking by all means to block a reasonable solution of the Cambodian issue. They have forcefully encouraged the Pol Potists and other reactionary Khmer forces to sabotage the Cambodian people. Moreover, they have worked hard to divert attention by demanding an early withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and insisting that the withdrawal is completely likened to the solution. In reality, they want to prolong the solution of the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem in service of their own selfish interests.

At present, the Cambodian situation has entered a stage of new development. The Cambodian problem will be immediately solved when all the Vietnamese volunteer troops are withdrawn from Cambodia and all parties concerned honor their commitments—that is, put an end to outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, cease military aid to the Cambodian factions, and prevent the Pol Potists from returning to Cambodia and slaughtering the Cambodian people again. Those who refuse to keep their promises certainly have the intention of sabotaging the political solution to the Cambodian problem, opposing the interests of the Cambodian people, and undermining peace in Southeast Asia. They must bear responsibility before history and progressive humanity in the world.

Over the past ten years, the Vietnamese volunteer troops, in fulfilling their brilliant internationalist obligation at the cost of their own flesh and blood, have assisted the Cambodian people in their rebirth and in defending their country and rebuilding their lives. Developing their traditions of always being determined to fight and win and their traditions of courage, from now on to the day they are repatriated, the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army continue to raise the sense of special solidarity and friendship with the Cambodian people and their Armed Forces, striving to help their friends build strong forces in all fields, thus

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contributing actively to the firm advance of the Cambodian society in its new stage and to the consolidation of the close bonds of solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

On the 35th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, once again I wish the Cambodian people and Armed Forces more and greater achievements in the cause of defending and rebuilding their country.

CGDK Assess Outcome of Sihanouk-Hun Sen Talks

CGDK Drops Key Demands

BK0605031189 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 May 89 p 1

[Text] The UN-recognized Cambodian resistance government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk last night dropped its demand for an United Nations' role in the peacekeeping force to be introduced in Cambodia to monitor the Vietnamese troops pullout.

It also no longer insists on the dismantling of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The decision was reached in a cabinet meeting of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) chaired by Sihanouk last night at the Oriental Hotel.

In a carefully worded press statement released after the meeting, the resistance government expressed support for the scheduled four-party meeting with the Phnom Penh regime on July 25 and an international conference on Cambodia in Paris later this year.

At their Jakarta peace talks early this week, Sihanouk and Premier Hun Sen of Phnom Penh agreed that international meetings are needed to work out the composition and nature of the international control mechanism to monitor the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Although the CGDK dropped the demand for the dismantling of Phnom Penh government, it still insists that a four-party provisional government be formed to take of the general election under "strict international supervision."

Premier Hun Sen has proposed the setting up of a "supreme council of leaders" to be led by Sihanouk and deputies from all Khmer factions. The council will supervise the election.

In Jakarta, Hun Sen turned down non-communist resistance leader Son Sann's call for a four-party government and reiterated that he would allow Sihanouk and his followers to integrate into his government but he refused to allow the Khmer Rouge to participate in the government before the election.

The cabinet meeting last night was also attended by Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Khmer Rouge leader Khou Samphan.

Press Communiqué on Meeting Issued BK0705012489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 May 89

[“Press communiqué of the CGDK”—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The cabinet of the CGDK held an extraordinary meeting on 5 May 1989 in Bangkok under the lofty chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea. His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; His Excellency Khou Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia; and a number of CGDK ministers attended the meeting.

2. The cabinet examined efforts to find a solution to the conflict in Cambodia. This was an important item on the meeting's agenda. On this issue, the cabinet would like to express support for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's proposal on a round-table meeting of all four Cambodian parties under the Samdech's chairmanship and on the international conference on Cambodia in Paris at the end of this year to find a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem based on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan.

3. The cabinet would like to once again point out that to solve the conflict in Cambodia politically, justly, and definitively, the following should be ensured:

- 1) Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia under genuine international supervision.
- 2) Set up a provisional four-party coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to organize free and general elections in Cambodia under genuine international supervision.
- 3) Dispatch an international peacekeeping force to Cambodia.
- 4) The cabinet would like to take this opportunity to once again express profound gratitude to peace-, freedom-, and justice-loving countries the world over for their precious assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle to win back national independence and also appeal to these countries to continue providing support to this struggle until Cambodia becomes 100 percent free, independent, and sovereign with its territorial integrity.

[Dated] 5 May 1989

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Son Sann

Khieu Samphan

Khmer Rouge Agrees to Peace Talks
BK0605013189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 May 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Khmer Rouge last night announced support for Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal that the four Khmer parties meet to discuss the Kampuchean conflict in Paris on July 25.

It also announced support for the holding of an international conference on Kampuchea scheduled for August in Paris.

The Khmer Rouge agreement to attend the two meetings was included in a press statement issued last night following a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

The statement was signed by Prince Sihanouk, CGDK premier Son Sann and vice president Khieu Samphan.

Prince Sihanouk had repeatedly said during his talks in Jakarta that no matter what he agreed upon in Jakarta, even if Hun Sen made concessions "the Khmer Rouge reject everything."

The press statement made no mention of the Khmer Rouge position over the concessions Phnom Penh had made by amending its constitution, a move Prince Sihanouk said in Jakarta the Khmer Rouge would also reject.

The press statement said the Council of Ministers reviewed the "efforts in the search for a political settlement of the conflict in Cambodia."

It said the Council of Ministers supported the prince's proposal for a "roundtable" meeting of the four Cambodian parties "under the chairmanship" of the prince.

The council also said it supported the international conference "in order to seek a political solution on the basis of the five-point peace plan" of the prince.

The council reiterated that in order for a solution to be durable, it had to secure:

—The withdrawal of all Vietnamese occupying forces from Cambodia under effective international verification and control.

—The formation of a provisional quadripartite government under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk which will organise elections under strict international supervision.

—The deployment of an international peacekeeping force.

During his talks with the prince, Mr Hun Sen rejected the prince's proposal that the Khmer Rouge be included in the quadripartite government and coalition army.

Prior to his meeting with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday, the prince released copies of a telex he had sent to his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh saying that the Khmer Rouge had rejected "all positive results" of his meeting.

The prince said the Khmer Rouge in particular rejected "the modifications to be given to the constitution of the State of Cambodia obtained by me during the course of my fourth round of talks with Mr Hun Sen."

The prince has said that he met Mr Hun Sen, not as leader of the CGDK, but as leader of the Sihanoukists and did not sign any agreement.

Khmer Rouge Rejects Cease-Fire Proposal
BK0805071289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT
8 May 89

[Excerpt] Samraong District, Cambodia, May 8 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge, the strongest guerrilla force fighting the Vietnamese and their allies in Cambodia, rejected Monday a ceasefire before an overall settlement to end the decade-long conflict.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, reacting to proposals for a ceasefire by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, told reporters here no ceasefire would take place before "an overall solution to the problem of Kampuchea (Cambodia) which gives Kampuchea independence, and until there is deployment of an international control commission (ICC) and an international peace keeping force (IPKF) in Kampuchea." [passage omitted]

Prince Ranariddh Says Resistance at Advantage
BK0705110289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 May 89

[Text] Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], said that in the diplomatic field, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime seem to be powerful, but on the battlefield Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime are at a disadvantage compared to the Cambodian resistance forces. He also stressed that the military situation is very favorable to the Cambodian resistance movement.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh said this in a recent interview to a foreign news agency. He added that at least (?2,300) Vietnamese soldiers were killed by ANS combatants in 1988 and that during the first 4 months of this year, ANS combatants killed 1,222 Vietnamese soldiers.

The prince said that the ANS has gained control over a large area of the countryside in Cambodia. He noted that the ANS and the army of the Democratic Kampuchean

side have been cooperating well since December last year. He stressed that there have been no clashes between them as reported by some newspapers and news agencies.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh said that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk wanted a genuine withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia—that is, the withdrawal should not be just a sham. This is because those Vietnamese troops hiding in Cambodia will create more serious problems in Cambodia in the future.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh said further that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is proposing an international conference on Cambodia in order to organize an international control commission to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Otherwise, Vietnam will certainly try to fool the world public by saying there are no more Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, while in fact the troops will remain in Cambodia.

Vietnamese Troop Pullout Claim Rejected

*BK0805053389 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 7 May 89*

[Station editorial: "Thach Utters Another Lie Shamelessly"]

[Text] Lately, in Bangkok, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made another noisy claim that Vietnam had withdrawn its forces 30 km from the Cambodian-Thai border back into Cambodian territory. But the Thai Army's informed sources and various reporters who have observed the concrete situation along the border have confirmed that when Nguyen Co Thach released that statement, the Cambodian resistance forces and the Vietnamese aggressor troops were fighting vigorously and fiercely along the border. They distinctly saw that the Hanoi authorities' troops stationed along the border fired thousands of artillery shells into Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand, killing and wounding a number of residents. At times, Vietnamese soldiers even intruded into Thai territory, such as in the Pailin area.

With the above-mentioned evidence, can the Vietnamese forces' 30-km withdrawal from the Cambodian-Thai border be real? It is absolutely not true because, at present, Vietnamese troops are actively continuing operations along the border.

In conclusion, the Hanoi authorities have not moved their troops even a single inch from the aforesaid border. Nguyen Co Thach's propaganda is nothing new, but is, instead, a purposely mounted maneuver to deceive world opinion with the aim of preserving forever the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam's forces. Nguyen Co Thach, like other Vietnamese, uttered a lie at will

without the least shame. However, the Cambodian people and people in the world are not so stupid. They know the nature of Nguyen Co Thach and that of other Vietnamese aggressors very well.

Philippines

Aquino Rejects Probe Into Alleged CIA Operations

HK0505124589 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 May 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] President Aquino has rejected calls for an investigation into the alleged operations of CIA agents in the country. Earlier, Senator Ernesto Macea said that the CIA spies, who are posing as diplomats, should be exposed. In reaction to this, the president said that the Senate is independent and could do whatever it wishes.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] Well, I am satisfied with the assertion of Ambassador Platt that he is not a CIA agent. [end recording]

Aquino Denies Accord Reached on U.S. Bases

HK0505114389 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] President Aquino today denied allegations that an agreement exists between the United States and the Philippines on the extension of the U.S. facilities in the country beyond 1991. Answering questions raised by palace newsmen, the chief executive made the denial in the wake of an allegation made by lone opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

Enrile said the United States and the Philippines have established an agreement on the extension of the military facilities after the bases agreement ends in 1991. Enrile was quoted as saying that the open option policy of President Aquino is nothing but a show.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] Well, first of all, I've already announced there will be talks, probably at the end of this year, and these will be talks to determine whether we will allow the United States to continue having their facilities on a military basis or not. So, I deny that there is any agreement because there will still be talks. [end recording]

Senator on U.S. Giving Up Clark Air Base

*HK0605085889 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 6 May 89 pp 1, 6*

[By staff member Cristina Pastor]

[Text] The U.S. is prepared to give up Clark air base in Pampanga but not the Subic naval base in Olongapo which the Americans can convert into a ship repair facility, according to Senate President Jovito Salonga.

He also said the Senate was preparing an "in-depth" study on the conversion of the bases to assist the Philippine and American governments pave the way for a "period of orderly withdrawal" of the facilities.

"We believe an orderly process of withdrawal can be worked out with the U.S. with goodwill and understanding on both sides," he said.

Salonga, a leading presidential contender, made the observation in his unpublished monograph "Vision and Program of government (of the Liberal Party)," a copy of which was obtained by the CHRONICLE.

He said the U.S. is "reconciled with the eventual dismantling" of Clark after the military bases agreement expires in 1991.

In the monograph, Salonga said former Secretary of State George Shultz wanted the bases to remain in the Philippines "forever and ever," but that "some people in the State Department" would not mind seeing Clark go provided Subic was retained.

"With the Philippines entering into repair contracts with the U.S. and other naval powers according to their particular needs, an arrangement can be worked out without impairing our freedom of action," he said.

Salonga however did not specify how long the period of orderly withdrawal would take.

But he stated the Philippine Government could encounter "tremendous difficulties" should it insist on removing Clark within a year from the expiry date.

Several options on the phase-out period are being mulled by various political sectors. Congressional sources earlier said a five-year extension was possible, while the opposition favored a 10-year lease from 1991 for the bases.

President Aquino continued to keep her options to herself, but had agreed to start negotiations on the bases towards the end of the year.

It remains unclear if the talks will begin before or after her second visit to Washington.

"I am happy the Philippine Senate is now undertaking an in-depth study on the alternative uses of the bases," Salonga said.

From the American point of view, Subic was more important", he added.

Subic is home to the Seventh Fleet which ensures American presence in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

The military bases, according to Salonga, were the "best evidence of (foreign) intervention" which his party was opposing.

He said it was "fortunate" that political developments in the Soviet Union and China, for instance, tended to render U.S. bases in the Philippines "increasingly untenable."

Plot of 'Foreign-Trained' NPA To Attack Clark

HK0605023089 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] The military claimed it has uncovered an alleged plot of a foreign-trained force of the New People's Army [NPA] to attack American military and civilian nationals stationed at Clark Air Base during a 2-month period starting in June this year.

Major Efren Almaraes, deputy commander of the Angeles Metropolitan District Command, said the NPA plot was outlined in some of the subversive documents seized by Philippine Constabulary troopers during an encounter with NPA rebels in Barangay Daug, Mabalacat, Pampanga Thursday morning. Fernando Dimayag alias Comrade Berto, vice commander of the NPA's Mariano Garcia Brigade, was killed during the encounter.

Some of the seized documents, according to Almaraes, listed 30 NPA guerrillas trained in combat operations in some communist countries as members of a special liquidation force to operate near Clark Air Base.

'Disunity' in Communist Leadership Noted

HK0505095589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 5 May 89 p 5

[From "Counterpoint" column by Alvin Capino: "Disunity in CPP-NPA (Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army) Leadership?"]

[Text] A few months ago, the under-ground ANG BAYAN [THE NATION] newspaper, the official publication of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], announced that as part of a new strategic policy, the CPP was withdrawing urban-based NPA [New People's Army] units, particularly in Metro-Manila, and putting a stop to "Sparrow hits" except for "quality" targets.

Right after the supposed withdrawal was reported in the newspapers, there was a rash of assassinations of police and military personnel as well as security officers of some universities.

The assassinations continue, the latest of which is that of U.S. Colonel James Rowe and two enlisted men of the Presidential Security Group. Most of these killings have been attributed to the NPA and some have in fact been claimed by the Alex Boncaya Brigade.

The discrepancy between announced Party policy and actions of the urban guerrilla units of the NPA tends to confirm government claims that there is disunity on strategic policies within the CPP-NPA leadership.

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The government says further that the acceleration of what they call urban terroristic activities of the NPA is a desperation move of the CPP-NPA.

The government's claim that it is winning the war against the insurgency, however, has been weakened by the admission by the governor of Quezon recently that he negotiated with the NPA command operating in the province for the communist insurgents not to disrupt the forthcoming palarong pambansa [national sports festival] to be held in Lucena City.

The Quezon governor's act of getting, as it were, "clearance" from the NPA attests to the strength of the insurgents in his province. The fact that he had to negotiate with the NPA is a virtual admission that the police and the military cannot assure the peaceful holding of the games.

Survey Shows Drop in Aquino's Popularity
*HK0605085689 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
 in English 6 May 89 pp 1, 6*

[By staff member Chay Florentino]

[Text] President Aquino's popularity has continued to dip, according to the latest survey of the Ateneo Social Science department, but respondents tended to associate her popularity with what they considered a dissatisfaction quality of life.

The public opinion survey for February 1989 showed 64 percent of Filipinos were satisfied with Aquino's performance, compared with 76 percent in February, 1988, and 73 percent in August, 1988.

Dr. Ricardo Abad, chairman of the Ateneo Social Science department, however, said "there is no cause for alarm. The rating was an indication of "the growing disenchantment" of Filipinos with Government policies which continuously eroded popular support.

A large majority of respondents urged the President to concentrate on economic programs to arrest rising prices and improve their standard of living.

The survey covered 1,200 residents, a large majority of whom were constantly faced with great difficulty to meet their basic needs or were from the lower middle class. It was the third of a series of surveys since February 1988.

The dissatisfaction was stronger in the rural areas, particularly in the Visayas and Mindanao. In Metro Manila, the views were disparate with some residents satisfied while some see the standards of living becoming consistently better.

Ateneo president Fr. Joaquin Bernas, S.J., said while economy grew, "the concentration of wealth remains in the hands of a few." Interpreting the results, he added, "Social justice was not being honored."

Vice President Salvador Laurel's rating improved from his 47 percent, mostly in rural Luzon and rural Mindanao, but he was least liked in metro Manila. This improved image, Abad said, may be due to the respondents' criticism of President Aquino, spawned by a perception that their quality of life has deteriorated.

The ratings for the House of Representatives and the Senate also improved. The House's rating of 43 percent was higher than its previous 30 percent, while the Senate's 46 percent approval was better than its previous 28 percent.

The apparent inconsistencies between the respondents' satisfaction with their leaders and their dissatisfaction with their quality of life were attributed by Abad to the "alienation" of the country's leaders from the people. While legislators may be perceived as performing their duties, majority do not see the benefits trickling down to them, Abad said.

The Judiciary was viewed in "positive light." The courts were "unbiased and not pro-rich."

The survey also showed that majority of Filipinos, especially in urban Visayas, preferred economic programs as Government priority, and called on the Government to concentrate on agriculture.

Metro Manilans showed greater concern for employment and wages.

On economic programs, 86 percent said the Government should direct its efforts toward price control. On employment opportunities during the past year, 52 percent said they had been "inadequate".

On the bases question, 35 percent said they did not know the bases existed. But among those who were aware, 40 percent felt the bases should "remain indefinitely," while only 7 percent wanted the bases to remain only until 1991, when the bases pact with the US expires. Only 6 percent wanted the bases removal immediately.

On the human rights issue, 58 percent reported "zero violation" by paramilitary and vigilante groups in their areas, by the police (52 percent), the NPA (60 percent) and the military (46 percent).

Frequent abuses were attributed by 15 percent to the NPA and 12 percent to the military. Urban Visayas claimed to have the most frequent violations, while rural Mindanao appeared to have the least.

Compared with the October 1987 survey, this year's survey suggested a "marked improvement" in the human rights situation. Abad said this may be due to the survey being conducted in generally poor areas where violations were not frequent.

Bernas said the results indicated that such violations were the "real problem" of the Aquino Government.

Among the political parties, PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] emerged the most popular with 82 percent, while the least known was Laurel's Union for National Action. PDP-Laban was also perceived to have the most political power, contrary to perceptions that the most powerful was the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Philippine Democrats].

EC Grants P27 Million for Land Study
*BK0505064189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 5 May 89*

[Text] The EC will grant P [pesos] 27 million for the management study of Cordillera lands. The amount will be allocated to five Cordillera provinces through the Department of Agriculture's Central Cordillera Development Project. Department of Agricultural Reform [DAR] Secretary Philip Juico said the result of the study will be the basis for preparing the mechanisms in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. The overall aim of the study is to find other ways of administering the lands in the Cordilleras.

Thailand

Hun Sen, Chatchai Confer on Cambodia Problem

Hun Sen Arrives in Bangkok
*BK0605061989 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0510 GMT
6 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 6—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived in Bangkok Friday [5 May] for talks with Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan after progress made at his meeting in Jakarta with Prince Sihanouk.

"We will talk about cessation of aid to the Khmer opposition factions," said Chum Bunrong, head of the press department of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry, who has accompanied Hun Sen during the current talks. He revealed that "there have been some cooperation since Thai troops stopped giving artillery support to Khmer Rouge operations along the Thai-Cambodian border."

A senior Thai official is quoted by AFP as saying that "Chatchai would try to discuss with Hun Sen some sort of ceasefire in Cambodia and review the latest talks in Jakarta between Mr Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk."

Chatchai Briefs Press
*BK0605141589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] The prime minister is confident that peace will return to Cambodia and the region because the leaders of the Cambodian factions have agreed to meet for discussion and have adopted a more flexible attitude. Prime Minister

General Chatchai Chunhawan said this to media representatives after meeting with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime at the Ambassador Hotel this afternoon after Hun Sen's return from Jakarta.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai] There is a greater hope for peace in Cambodia because all parties are now trying to cooperate with each other. The world powers are doing the same thing to contribute to peace in Cambodia. Therefore, I believe peace will return to Cambodia soon and the people will be able to live peacefully. Cambodia is a neighbor of Thailand. Once there is peace in Cambodia, the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border will become more peaceful.

[Unidentified correspondent] Cambodia has asked Thailand to abide by its promise not to give further assistance to the Khmer Rouge once peace returns and all of the Vietnamese troops have been pulled out.

[Chatchai] This is normal for any country. Once troops are pulled out and peace returns, no country would provide weapons for them to fight each other again. I do not think there would be such a thing. If any countries do this, I think they would be inviting trouble for themselves and would be found at fault for it.

[Unidentified correspondent] What about the proposal that Thailand be included in the body to oversee the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops?

[Chatchai] There has been no agreement on this. There should be an agreement first. Our foreign minister has already informed them that we have no objection to taking part in overseeing or witnessing the troop withdrawal because Thailand is a neighbor of Cambodia. As I understand, the next step in a Cambodian settlement would consist of a meeting and an agreement on a cease-fire. After a cease-fire, there would be the troop withdrawal and the organization of a committee composed of neutral or nonaligned countries to oversee developments. There would be the formation of an interim reconciliation council to oversee elections. There would also be a population census to determine the number of eligible voters prior to elections. Then, there would be an election. After that, a government would be formed with Prince Sihanouk as president. Then, there would be an endorsement of the new government. These should be the steps in the process. [end recording]

Chatchai Pledges End to Khmer Rouge Aid
*BK0605093089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT
6 May 89*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 6 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan implicitly pledged an end to Thailand's military support of the Cambodian resistance Saturday [6 May].

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

At a press conference after talks here with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, Mr Chatchai said he had discussed the Khmer Rouge with his Cambodian counterpart.

He gave few details of the meeting, saying only, "No one will provide (military) aid to the Khmer factions."

"No one will (continue to extend) logistical supplies to Khmer factions" after a ceasefire in Cambodia and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops promised by the end of September, Mr Chatchai said. [passage omitted]

The meeting Saturday started with a one-hour face-to-face exchange between Mr Hun Sen and Mr Chatchai, reporters covering the talks said. The two were joined for another hour by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and a group of National Assembly members who have recently travelled to Phnom Penh.

Mr Hun Sen then drove away for a meeting with Armed Forces chief [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the reporters said.

The Phnom Penh leader arrived here Friday for a one-day stay following meetings in Jakarta with the leader of the resistance coalition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr Chatchai said that following the Jakarta talks between Mr Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk there were "better hopes for peace in Cambodia."

"A stable [peace] in Cambodia is closer than it was before," he added.

Prince Sihanouk also flew here after the talks in Jakarta and was leaving Bangkok Saturday for a Cambodian refugee camp at Surin, 300 kilometers (180 miles) northeast of here near Cambodia's border, aides said.

Mr Hun Sen was to return later Saturday to Phnom Penh, sources said. [passage omitted]

Hun Sen Holds News Conference

BK0605142489 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime of Cambodia held a news conference at the Central Plaza Hotel at 1500 today to report on his meeting this morning with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan.

He said the Thai prime minister proposed a cease-fire in Cambodia and that a cease-fire agreement should be signed in Bangkok. Prime Minister Hun Sen said he agreed with the proposal, but said this would depend on how the other side responded. He said the cease-fire should be enforced prior to the complete pullout of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in September.

He said he also agreed that Thailand be part of the committee to oversee the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This, however, depends on the decision to be made at the meeting of the four Cambodian factions in Paris on 25 July. If Thailand is not part of the committee to oversee the troop withdrawal, Hun Sen said he hoped that Thailand could be an observer, monitoring the troop pullout in Cambodia.

Hun Sen said he welcomed Prince Sihanouk's proposal that all Cambodian factions participate in the new government, but he wanted only two factions to play the leading role—the factions of Prince Sihanouk and of Hun Sen.

On his meeting with Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut at the Army Auditorium, Hun Sen said he made a proposal that both Thailand and Cambodia open the Preah Vihear Temple, making it accessible to tourists from both the Thai and Cambodian side.

Hun Sen Ready To Declare Cease-fire

BK0605131089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1239 GMT
6 May 89

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 6 (AFP)—Cambodian Premier Hun Sen said here Saturday his government will declare a unilateral ceasefire after Vietnamese troops complete their withdrawal from the country by September.

Mr Hun Sen told reporters there would be a ceasefire to show "good intention" even if the Chinese-backed guerrillas who oppose his government refuse to stop fighting.

He also said after talks with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk this week in Jakarta that he was confident the prince would abandon his allies, the Khmer Rouge, by September if they failed to accept political concessions made by Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk said when he arrived here Thursday [4 May] from Jakarta that he might have to choose before year's end between fighting with or against his Khmer Rouge allies if they or Phnom Penh refused concessions he sought for multi-party democracy in Cambodia.

Mr Hun Sen said a ceasefire, urged by Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan when the two men met Saturday, would be an important element in avoiding civil war between the warring Cambodian factions.

"If the other factions refuse to sign a ceasefire agreement before a Vietnamese withdrawal, we will declare a unilateral ceasefire after the Vietnamese leave," Mr Hun Sen said after meeting here with Mr Chatchai and Armed Forces chief [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

But he said Phnom Penh forces would retaliate if they were attacked. [passage omitted]

Mr Hun Sen said he had made progress towards peace in talks this week with Prince Sihanouk but he refused to make concessions to the Khmer Rouge.

"You can make concessions to anybody but not to the Khmer Rouge," he said.

"I do not reject completely a role for the Khmer Rouge but we should not allow them to have armed forces inside the government," Mr Hun Sen said. [passage omitted]

"Even if you want to talk to them, you should not take a chance with them," he said explaining why he would not agree to form a four-party government.

But he said the Khmer Rouge could take part in a four-party committee to organize elections to form a new Cambodian government.

He said he was confident Prince Sihanouk would join him after the Vietnamese withdrawal. "It is therefore a sign that Prince Sihanouk is ready to abandon the Khmer Rouge," Mr Hun Sen said.

In the interests of Thai-Cambodian reconciliation, Mr Hun Sen said he would open the Preah Vihear Buddhist temple on the Thai-Cambodian border to tourism from Thailand. The temple sits on disputed land now controlled by Phnom Penh and is considered a national landmark by both countries.

Thailand has led non-communist Southeast Asia in opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and has a strong troop presence on the border. [passage omitted]

Hun Sen Expresses Concern About Sihanouk
BK0605032389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 May 89 p 1

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen yesterday expressed concern that Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk could change his position because of pressure from the other resistance groups.

"In Jakarta we had very good talks, but in Bangkok he could change his mind because of the coalition partners," Hun Sen said, referring to Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge who ally with Sihanouk in an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

Hun Sen, who arrived here yesterday from Jakarta where he held two days of talks with Sihanouk, said if the prince does not change his position it would be a major step-forward in settling the Cambodian conflict. [passage omitted]

Chatchai Reiterates Cease-Fire Call

BK0705150889 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 7 May 89

[Interview given to mass media by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan in Nakhon Ratchasima Province on 7 May dealing with the peace settlement in Cambodia and his proposal for a cease-fire agreement among the four Cambodian factions—recorded]

[Text] [Chatchai] I am confident. That is why I have asked all Cambodian factions to cooperate with each other and to declare a cease-fire. A cease-fire means that forces of all factions will remain where they are. This would facilitate the troop pullout. How can the troop pullout be conducted if battles continue? How can the troop pullout be conducted if soldiers are fired upon? Therefore a cease-fire must be declared first to make the troop withdrawal possible. We already had an experience with such a thing. I was once appointed by the United Nations to oversee the withdrawal of Chinese soldiers from Burma. It was the same thing. There had to be a cease-fire first before a troop withdrawal could be made possible.

[Unidentified correspondent] Should Thailand be a member in the committee [to supervise the withdrawal of troops]?

[Chatchai] It depends. We have already been trying to do our best to help them. If they failed in reaching an agreement on certain points, I tried to get them to be more flexible and to make certain concessions to make it fair to all parties participating in this peace settlement. The Cambodian people must cooperate among themselves if they wish to see genuine peace restored to their country.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Words indistinct] sign a cease-fire agreement?

[Chatchai] Yes, I told them that Thailand is the country most affected by the fighting in Cambodia. They kept on exchanging gunfire. When they missed the targets, Thailand was hit. Therefore, I want to see a cease-fire as early as possible.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are we going to take part in the control mechanism?

[Chatchai] This is up to the four Cambodian factions; it is their decision what countries are chosen. It is up to them, not us. We are already making contributions to help them. They have been passing through Thailand all this time. I think peace is close at hand now. Thailand

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has a common border with Cambodia. If there is no peace, we will always have to suffer from stray shells. If peace is restored and the situation returns to normal, we will also be able to live peacefully. The entire region will benefit from it. We will be able to promote trade between our two countries. This will bring income to Thailand as well as to Cambodia.

[Unidentified correspondent] Some people said that there should be ground rules concerning participation in the process?

[Chatchai] Of course, there are several procedures to follow. There will have to be more meetings to agree on resolutions. Anyway, I think that the fact that all Cambodian factions are now cooperating and communicating with each other is a good sign.

Further on Chatchai, Hun Sen Remarks
BK0705015289 Bangkok THE NATION in English
7 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday proposed that the rival Cambodian leaders gather in Bangkok to sign a ceasefire pact before the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops later this year, Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen said.

Speaking at a news conference after separate talks with Chatchai and acting Supreme Commander Gen Chaw-lait Yongchaiyut, Hun Sen said he supported the Thai premier's suggestion on a ceasefire agreement.

Hun Sen said if the resistance Cambodian factions rejected the proposal, then his party may unilaterally declare a ceasefire after the completion of the Vietnamese military pullout.

He said the unilateral ceasefire was designed to show the Phnom Penh's "good intention" and would hopefully prompt the resistance movement to follow suit.

But he added that the unilateral ceasefire did not mean his force is laying down weapons.

"And if we are attacked, they (the resistance guerrillas) could not expect us not to retaliate," he said through an interpreter.

In a separate press conference, Chatchai said he hoped to see a ceasefire to go into effect as soon as possible before the Paris meetings of rival Cambodian leaders on July 24-25.

The sooner the ceasefire is agreed upon, the sooner Thai border villagers will no longer have to take "stay shells" from the embattled Cambodia, the Thai premier said.

PM's [Prime Minister's] adviser Sukhumphan Boriphat commented that Hun Sen's attitude on the proposed ceasefire reflected the softening of his previous stand.

He said Hun Sen's remark on unilateral ceasefire showed his willingness to seek cooperation with the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

He added that PM's advisers would be happy to see a ceasefire which would be considered a success on the part of all the Cambodian factions.

Chatchai said the next step after the ceasefire could be the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, formation of an international control commission, formation of a national reconciliation council, a census to determine the number of eligible voters, a general election, and establishment of a new government headed by former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Chatchai said he had not consulted with Sihanouk on the procedures which he admitted to be derived from Hun Sen's ideas.

Pressed to answer whether Thailand would still insist on the Khmer Rouge's participation in an interim Cambodian government, Sihanouk replied, "Yes, definitely because the Khmer Rouge is a partner in the three-party resistance coalition." [sentence as published]

Hun Sen denied that his regime completely ruled out a role for the Khmer Rouge in the transitional period, but he added that the resistance force—at present, the last major stumbling bloc to a political settlement—cannot be allowed to merge their troops into the Phnom Penh armed forces along with the forces of the other two resistance groups, the Sihanoukist and former premier Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

He said it was a "fair deal" for the Khmer Rouge which can remain as a legal political party if and after they won votes in the general election.

Apparently, Hun Sen did not trust the Khmer Rouge. "If they don't win any votes and then kick off insurgency, then there would be a violation of the peace agreement," he said, apparently referring to a scenario in which the Khmer Rouge force was allowed to fuse into an expanded version of the Phnom Penh government.

"You can make concessions to anybody, but not the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Hun Sen also said the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, the new name of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will consider Sihanouk's suggestions for further constitutional amendments, in particular his proposal for a multi-party government to supersede the constitutional one-party rule, when it reconvenes tomorrow.

He said the national assembly will have the final say on the proposed constitutional amendments but added that he would seek to convince it to the prince's proposals.

"We have invited Sihanouk to return as head of state and pledged that during the election, we will vote for him to reaffirm his top position," Hun Sen said.

He added that Sihanouk now has only two choices to make—aligning himself with the Khmer Rouge against the Cambodian people or forming an alliance with the Phnom Penh regime to battle the "stubborn" Khmer Rouge.

He said he is confident that Sihanouk will make his choice after the September's pullout of Vietnamese troops.

Hun Sen also said he and Sihanouk agreed in their Jakarta talks last week that an international conference on Cambodia will be held soon to work out the composition of the International Control Commission to verify the Vietnamese military pullout and supervise the general situation during the election.

He said he would leave it to the international conference to decide whether Thailand and the other ASEAN members would take part in the international control mechanism.

But he said he told Chatchai that even if the international conference failed to name Thailand as a commission member, his government wished to see a Thai delegation visiting Cambodia to observe the troop pullout because the State of Cambodia wanted to show to Thailand that the Vietnamese would genuinely leave the war-torn country.

Chatchai, accompanied by adviser Phansak Winyarat and PM's Secretary General Gen Panya Singsakda, talked with Hun Sen from about 10 am at the Ambassador Hotel. At about an hour later, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and M.R. Thep Thewakun, the director general of the Political Affairs Department, joined the meeting.

Sitthi told reporters that Hun Sen briefed the results of the Jakarta talks with Sihanouk to the Thai premier and that he was convinced of a progress made in the Indonesian capital.

"The only major problem is the merger of the Phnom Penh and the CGDK governments into an interim four-party government. The issue and other minor details are expected to be addressed and resolved in the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris (in August)," the minister said.

Chatchai said the "neutral venue" was chosen to avoid a misinterpretation that the meeting implied Thai recognition of the Phnom Penh regime.

Hun Sen on Australian ICM Participation
*BK0805054089 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0440 GMT
8 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 8—"The State of Cambodia would not object to naming Australia in international control mechanism [ICM] or an international conference on cambodia," said Premier Hun Sen in a reception given to Australian Ambassador to Thailand Richard Butler at Central Plaza Hotel, Bangkok, Friday afternoon [5 May].

Premier Hun Sen said he would like to name Australia, Sweden, and Finland as capitalist countries in the International Conference on Cambodia or in the ICM.

At his meeting with Hun Sen on May 1, Prince Sihanouk "proposed to name Japan in the international conference. But when asked by Japanese journalists in an interview two days later in Jakarta about the role of Japan in the Cambodian settlement, Hun Sen [said]: "Any country to be chosen in the international conference must be the one which, to some extent, remains neutral in the Cambodian conflict". He said that "it is not too late for Japan to reconsider its position, so far Japan has been one-sided, it has even rejected visa for Cambodian Buddhist monks to Japan."

The Australian diplomat also asked Hun Sen for a suitable time to establish diplomatic relations with the State of Cambodia which, according to sources close to the reception, should be done before a solution of the Cambodian problem.

Richard Butler praised the State of Cambodia for its firm position toward Khmer Rouge, saying that any settlement of the Cambodian problem must exclude Khmer Rouge.

Hun Sen, Chawalit To Discuss Supervision
*BK0605022989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 May 89 pp 1, 3*

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, who arrived in Bangkok yesterday to brief Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan today on the results of his talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is scheduled to meet Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut this afternoon.

The Premier's adviser M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat said last night [5 May] Mr Hun Sen asked to meet Gen Chawalit today and is likely to discuss details of the International Control Mechanism (ICM) to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Meanwhile Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said after a two-hour meeting with Khmer resistance leader Prince Sihanouk yesterday that the international conference to work out details of the ICM will be held in Paris in August.

Prince Sihanouk also asked Thailand and ASEAN to attend the conference, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said.

Mr Hun Sen was welcomed at Don Muang by Gen Chatchai's son, Kraisak Chunhawan, M.R. Sukhumphan and chairman of the premier's personal advisers Phansak Winyarat.

They had dinner with Mr Hun Sen and his delegation last night to discuss details of the Jakarta peace talks.

Sources said the advisers are expected to assess the results of the talks and brief Gen Chatchai today before he meets Mr Hun Sen.

Speaking after the dinner at the Central Plaza Hotel, M.R. Sukhumphan said Mr Hun Sen is scheduled to meet Gen Chawalit at about 1:30 pm.

He did not disclose the venue but said Mr Hun Sen will hold a press conference at the hotel at 3:00 p.m. before leaving today.

M.R. Sukhumphan said he is not certain of the exact issues Mr Hun Sen will discuss with the army chief but thought they were likely to concern the ICM.

The premier's adviser said he did not think the mechanism could be a "peace-keeping force," because it would be difficult to explain to the families of soldiers who are sent to Kampuchea why it is necessary to send troops there.

He said, however, that the ICM would have to be strong enough to defend itself and ensure that problems do not break out.

Asked about his assessment of the Jakarta talks, M.R. Sukhumphan said he believed a resolution to the conflict was "very close."

The only remaining obstacle, he said, was the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge in a quadripartite interim government.

He said Prince Sihanouk's demand that the Phnom Penh Constitution be amended again to include the multi-party system of government posed no problem.

The Khmer Rouge problem would need some time to be resolved, M.R. Sukhumphan said, adding that he is very satisfied with the results of the Jakarta talks as briefed by Mr Hun Sen. [passage omitted]

Earlier, M.R. Sukhumphan said he thought the turning point of the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks was the prince's decision to return to Kampuchea if his conditions are met and the easing of other conditions.

He said Mr Hun Sen will not ask Gen Chatchai to endorse the results of the Jakarta meeting but will only brief him.

Commenting on the International Control Mechanism following his talks with the prince, ACM Sitthi said it seems unlikely that membership of the monitoring team will comprise only Canada, India and Poland.

ACM Sitthi said Prince Sihanouk had proposed that Thailand and other ASEAN members join the conference.

The conference must be held shortly after Prince Sihanouk meets Mr Hun Sen in France on July 24 and all four Khmer groups meet the following day, ACM Sitthi said. [passage omitted]

Chawalit Opposes Monitoring Role

*BK0705010789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 May 89 p 1*

[Excerpts] Thailand should not join an international control mechanism [ICM] to monitor the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

Speaking after talks with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, Gen Chawalit said he was expressing a personal opinion on the issue which would have to be examined by the Foreign Ministry and the government.

Before the talks at the Army Hall, Mr Hun Sen met Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the premier's advisers.

Gen Chawalit said Hun Sen proposed that Thailand be a member of the ICM. On Friday, Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk asked Thailand and other ASEAN members to attend an international conference in Paris to select members of the ICM. [passage omitted]

Responding to the development, Gen Chawalit said: "The fact Thailand's name has been proposed is an honour for the country and shows we are standing on a policy of righteousness and neutrality.

"But my personal view is that I don't somehow agree."

Thailand could help by contributing to "other areas", he said.

"Our country is already helping in many ways. We should help all our neighbours equally and not be stuck to one group or another," he said. [passage omitted]

Referring to the position of the Khmer Rouge in a resolution, Gen Chawalit said he told Hun Sen that Thailand was not keen on focusing Khmers who are "red, white or yellow".

Thailand wants to help all Khmers, Gen Chawalit said. Focusing on the Khmer Rouge was not constructive, Mr Hun Sen was told.

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Gen Chawlait said one could not ignore the Khmer Rouge because they have been part of the UN-recognised resistance for 10 years.

The Army chief urged Mr Hun Sen to try to understand Thailand's contribution to a settlement and thanked him for getting Vietnam to withdraw its troops earlier.

Mr Hun Sen was told Phnom Penh could not blame other countries for supporting the resistance because they recognised them as the legitimate government.

If the internal and external aspects of the conflict are linked, said Gen Chawalit, a resolution would be even more difficult. The quickest way to peace was the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Meanwhile, M.R. Khukrit Pramot said he did not think Thailand should be a part of any group monitoring the withdrawal. Thailand stood to lose face if problems occurred.

Chatchai's 'Hardline' U.S. Stance Praised
BK0505122789 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
5 May 89 p 4

[From the "Personalities in the News" column by Taifun]

[Text] Taifun is very pleased with the speech by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at the welcoming party for U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle. He made it clear that Thailand is a "free" and "prosperous" country. He has thus asserted Thailand's prestige as a member in the world community. He did not adopt modesty as an approach to the United States the way Thai leaders in the past used to tell the United States—that Thailand is a "small" and "underdeveloped" country. Not only declaring that Thailand is a free and prosperous country, Uncle Chat also made use of his rich experience in diplomacy to teach the young U.S. vice president that Southeast Asia is adjusting itself to changes in relations, and that both Thailand and the United States should also adjust themselves in the light of such changes as well as challenges around us. We must look at things with farsightedness, think of the long-term interests and relations. We should not allow certain trade problems that we have to overshadow opportunities and future cooperations between our two countries. Chatchai said: I am confident that Thailand will be a "better" trade partner of the United States. Yes, for this speech I give him a hundred mark out of personal appreciation. Taifun has learned from news sources that the United States itself is becoming concerned about the impact of the dreadful Section 301 of its selfish trade law. Because of it, the United States might have to enter into a trade war with the world's new economic powers like Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Australia, Taiwan, China, South Korea and even with Thailand—something the United States would not want. If the United States opens up a trade war front, it is

believed the three big continents—Europe, Asia and South America, will certainly join hands against the United States. It is simple for them just to impose a trade sanction against the United States. The United States would die slowly because it no longer controls the world economy as in the past. The hardline policy adopted by the government of Uncle Chat with regards to the U.S. requirements on drug patents and computer software copyrights is a correct policy. We should not back down and we have no reason to be afraid of the dreadful Section 301.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Returns From Visit to Cuba
BK0605032689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, returned to Ho Chi Minh City on the morning of 5 May following the successful conclusion of his official friendship visit to Cuba.

He was greeted upon his arrival by Comrades Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Le Quang Dao, Pham Van Dong, and other leading party and state cadres.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador Kachin and a representative of the Cuban Embassy in Vietnam.

Progress Expected in Talks With China
OW0705133189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT
7 May 89

[Text] Hanoi, May 7 KYODO—Vietnam expects progress in resolving the Kampuchean problem and improved relations with China to result from the second round of vice foreign ministerial talks to open in Beijing Monday, Vietnamese Government sources said Sunday.

The talks follow Vietnam's pledge to withdraw all troops from Kampuchea and recent peace talks in Jakarta between Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The talks also precede Sino-Soviet summit talks to be held in Beijing later this month.

Sources said there is a chance for an agreement in this week's Sino-Vietnamese talks.

The two countries held the first round of talks in Beijing last January, the first direct meeting since 1980.

The Jakarta talks agreed to suspend foreign military aid to all Kampuchean factions after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and hold an international conference on the Kampuchean issue later this year.

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The agreement was reached without participation of the Khmer Rouge or Pol Pot faction, however, which has close relations with China.

Diplomatic sources here said the focus of this week's talks will be whether China and Vietnam can endorse the agreement made in Jakarta aimed at reaching a political settlement on the Kampuchean issue.

The second round of talks is expected to emphasize the handling of the Pol Pot faction, the sources said.

Hun Sen Meets Journalists in Jakarta 3 May

*BK0705082689 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—In an interview with 20 journalists on May 3 afternoon in a hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia, Cambodian Chairman Hun Sen said he would ask Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to encourage and promote the agreements already reached between him and Sihanouk in the framework of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk alliance which would be a driving force for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict.

He also said he was prepared to talk on the questions of repatriation of Cambodian refugees from Thailand and on the Cambodian-Thai trade relations.

The Cambodian prime minister noted that should an alliance between him and Prince Sihanouk be hammered out, the Cambodian situation would change completely. He said the Sihanouk-Khmer Rouge-Son Sann alliance could not reverse the situation in Cambodia, if there is a Hun Sen-Sihanouk alliance, then the Khmer Rouge will be pushed into a difficult position. Foreign countries, especially China, would not oppose because it is an alliance between one person and an administration which is holding real power and controlling over the whole country. The strong points of the Khmer Rouge are based on the support from China and Thailand and its alliance with Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann with whom it can bring diplomatic pressure to bear upon the State of Cambodia. Therefore, if Prince Sihanouk comes with us but China and Thailand will no longer provide support to the Khmer Rouge and the situation will be completely changed, China would choose Thailand rather than the Khmer Rouge.

On the possible U.S. military aid to Sihanouk, Hun Sen said while the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will end soon, any inflow of arms into the country would be an explosive factor leading to a civil war. Hun Sen recalled that in his May 3 press conference, Prince Sihanouk had said he had had enough weapons and he did not need more.

On the question of broadening the Cambodian government, Hun Sen said that it would be enlarged for Sihanouk, not for the Khmer Rouge, but the latter can

join in the proposed supreme national council which will set up the electoral commission and that he would not reject the Khmer Rouge if the people choose them through election.

Hun Sen said his alliance with Prince Sihanouk would be "special" because "we control the whole territory and are joined by Sihanouk who is supported by foreign countries. I am sure that the two of us could stand firm against any eventual attack from the Khmer Rouge. On the other hand, this alliance can be used to attack the other two factions."

On Son Sann's closer position to the Khmer Rouge, Hun Sen said that Son Sann's group is so small and deeply divided that he must stick to the Khmer Rouge to be prime minister of the "Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Hun Sen further revealed that in one of his meetings with Son Sann, the latter had asked him not to attack his troops so that he could fight back the Khmer Rouge.

"But Son Sann is not well known to the Cambodian people and his force is thin and scattered; but in the spirit of national reconciliation, we will not reject Son Sann if he abandons the Khmer Rouge."

Hun Sen Makes Stopover in Ho Chi Minh City

*BK0705152189 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, yesterday stopped over in Ho Chi Minh City on his way home from Jakarta.

This morning, Hun Sen was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. Later, the Cambodian prime minister held talks with Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Nguyen Co Thach was briefed on the results of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting on May 2 in Jakarta. The two sides considered the result of this meeting to be an important step forward in the settlement [of] the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue conducive to an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue.

For his part, Nguyen Co Thach welcomed the tireless efforts of the State of Cambodia toward national reconciliations and a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue.

Hun Sen left Ho Chi Minh City for Phnom Penh today.

Results of Hun Sen-Sihanouk Meeting Hailed
*BK0705105989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 6 May 89*

[NHAN DAN 6 May article by Duy Thinh: "Positive Results of Dialogue on the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] The fourth round of talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta on 2-3 May concluded amidst the special attention of broad sections of public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world. Both sides reached agreement on many points concerning the internal and international aspects of the Cambodian issue and agreed to hold the fifth round of talks on 24 July and a four-party meeting on 25 July in Paris. This is new progress in the process of dialogue on the Cambodian issue. Continuing the work of the Second Jakarta informal meeting, the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting, with the important results achieved, broke the deadlock in the internal forum among the Cambodian parties and contributed to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue. The meeting reflects the two sides' goodwill and constructive attitude for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue in the spirit of national reconciliation. It meets the interests and aspiration of the Cambodian people at home and abroad and conforms to the trend of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the region and throughout the world.

The positive results of the meeting stem first of all from the persistent and successful struggle of the Cambodian people as well as from the untiring efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia for an equitable and correct political solution to the Cambodian issue for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In the past 10 years, along with its maturity and growth in all respects, Cambodia has scrupulously carried out a policy of national reconciliation and always taken the initiative in putting forward good-willed proposals in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue with the aim of restoring the peaceful life so the Cambodian people can concentrate their energy and intelligence on national construction.

The 5 April joint declaration of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia by September this year and the decisions of great significance adopted by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at its recent extraordinary session have created conditions for the two-party dialogue to achieve fine results. Public opinion has noted Prince Sihanouk's practical attitude and endeavors to surmount obstacles in order to bring early peace to his country. The results of the recent Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting further confirm that the internal problems of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodians themselves. Dialogue between Cambodians—first of all between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk—is the most effective way to solve problems pertaining to the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue. All outside attempts to impose solutions on Cambodia are impractical and will only lead to failure.

The positive results of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Jakarta also demonstrate the strong posture and increasing international prestige of the State of Cambodia which is effectively controlling the entire territory and running all affairs of the country. They are opening a bright prospect for peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue, thus contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

We welcome the positive results of the recent Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting and the decision of the two sides to hold two- and four-party meetings next July in Paris. The way to a political solution, however, is not yet free from difficulties and complexities because some forces have not adopted a practical viewpoint and are bent on going against the common trend. We hope that the Cambodian parties will continue the dialogue with a practical attitude and goodwill so as to reach an equitable political solution soon, put an end to suffering, and create conditions for the Cambodian people to build an independent, sovereign, unified, peaceful, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

Hong Kong Official's Claims on Refugees Denied
*BK0505153789 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
5 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 5—According to foreign sources, a Hong Kong Administration official declared that Vietnam deliberately let thousands of persons leave the country in order to bring pressure to bear upon Asian and Western countries, thus making the upcoming Geneva conference worry about Vietnam's failure to implement the agreement on receiving voluntary repatriates

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorised to energetically reject the above-said unconstructive declarations which are contrary to the fact that Vietnam has taken many measures to curb the illegal departures, closely cooperated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as well as concerned parties including the Hong Kong Administration in organizing the voluntary repatriation, and has actively taken part in the preparation for the international conference on refugees in Southeast Asia.

Seminar on 'Open-Door Policy' Held in Paris
*BK0705151189 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—A seminar entitled "Vietnam in 1989 and Its Open-Door Policy" was arranged at the international fair in Paris on May 5 under the sponsorship of the Vietnamese Embassy in France and some overseas Vietnamese companies.

Ambassador Pham Binh and Tran Xuan Phoi, head of the Second Department of the Vietnamese Ministry of External Economic Relations, briefed the attendance about the initial results since the promulgation of the investment law in December 1987, reaffirmed Vietnam's

open-door policy and welcomed the new development in Franco-Vietnamese relations. They invited companies and business circles in France and other countries to broaden their activities on the Vietnamese market.

Army Paper Commemorates Dien Bien Phu Victory
*BK0705084889 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—Marking the anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory today, the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says that "35 years has passed but that historic victory still fills the heart of every Vietnamese with emotion and pride."

The paper continues: "In the Vietnamese nation's history of resistance to foreign aggression, Dien Bien Phu stands out as one of the highest peaks."

"The Dien Bien Phu victory is the symbol of the great unity between the armed forces and people, unity in mind and in deeds which in peace and war alike and in all stages of the revolution constitutes the decisive factor for the victory of the revolution. That victory also resulted from the close combination of the unmovable revolutionary will with the determination to fight and to win and the creativeness of the entire party, people, and armed forces."

The paper goes on: "To continually care for building the Army's strength is a task of foremost importance. The lesson of Dien Bien Phu has encouraged the Army to strive harder to raise its capacity and quality in all fields. At any place and in all circumstances, our Army has worked and fought in the spirit of Dien Bien Phu and continually increased their combat readiness to defeat all acts of aggression of the enemy."

"The spirit of the Dien Bien Phu victory is encouraging the entire Vietnamese people and Army to unite and overcome all hardships and trials in the steady advance on the road of renovation, step by step build a prosperous country and a strong Army, thus successfully implementing the two strategic tasks laid down by the party, that is to successfully build and firmly defend the socialist Vietnam," the Army paper concludes.

Gen Vo Nguyen Giap Attends Functions
*BK0705151589 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, today called at the Army Museum on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory (May 7, 1954).

Also today, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap visited a gallery themed on the Vietnam People's Army and joined a commemorative function in front of the Army Museum near the monument to Lenin.

Industrial Bloc Party Groups Hold Congresses

*BK0405084789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] To date, 10 out of 11 party organizations of the central industrial bloc have held congresses. In general, these congresses have undergone new changes in organizational methods, thus meeting the requirements of work related to the assessment of the situation, fulfillment of tasks, determination of operating orientations, and election of the new party committee executive body.

The debate on the report of a party committee executive body was held along the line of true democracy to directly resolve all issues of concern to party members and the masses, while its draft reports were discussed carefully at various party chapters and party cells without the need for review at the congress after amendment and adjustment.

At the congresses of many party organizations—such as those of the Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, General Geological Department, and Oil and Gas General Department—debates were held in the form of a dialogue and presidium members only needed to raise the issues on which identity of views still had not been reached by cadres and party members.

Many party organizations did not apply the form in which party chapters were appointed to debate on various topics as in the previous congresses, but allowed delegates to take the initiative in expressing their views on the issues raised at the congresses.

Draft Law on People's Council Elections Issued
*BK0805122989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 5 May 89*

[Text] On 5 May, the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State held a news conference to introduce the draft amendments to law on the people's council elections and the regulation on protection and development of marine resources adopted by the Council of State. These two codes will be announced in the near future to solicit the people's ideas on the draft amendments to law on the people's council elections before submission to the coming fifth session of the National Assembly.

Representatives of the government organization committee briefed newsmen on the draft law on the people's council elections and its new provisions, and also on the responsibility of state agencies in implementing the law, in order to broaden socialist democracy, develop the people's right to mastery, and enhance the efficacy of state organs of power in localities.

Representatives of the Ministry of Marine Products introduced the contents of the regulation on protection and development of marine resources, an immediate

requirement of fundamental significance to our country for the future. The regulation clearly defined the obligation, responsibility, and interests of the people and private organizations in the state, and unified measures of the state for protecting marine resources.

Directive Issued on Economic Activities

*BK0805045989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on economic activities of administrative organs and mass organizations. The directive says:

1. Administrative organs and mass organizations—including those having no productive functions or production service functions—such as organs that assist the various ministries and state commissions or the people's committees at various levels in performing state management functions, and social and professional organizations—are authorized to engage in economic activities.

2. Administrative organs and mass organizations wishing to engage in economic activities must comply with the following conditions:

a. Only productive activities or services in support of production are allowed. Trading and profit-seeking activities not in the form of production work or services in support of production are prohibited.

b. Organization of production or services in support of production must aim to create more jobs for workers in the organs and units concerned, provide more operational funds for these organs and units, reduce financial aid given by the state budget, and help increase the amount of products for society.

c. Operational apparatuses must be organized in the forms of enterprise, corporation, and so forth, outside the official staff of the organs concerned. Large and small alike, all these organizations must have clearly defined duties and must specify the kinds of goods to be produced, the kinds of services to be rendered in support of production, and the results and purposes to be achieved, namely to improve the living standards of cadres and employees and to reduce the financial aid given by the state budget. If large-scale production or production of goods requiring a high technical level is planned, appropriate economic-technical plans or studies must be made and approved first by heads of the state organs that manage the sectors or trades concerned. If the organizations of production or services in support of production have trade relations with foreign countries, their activities must first be approved by the Ministry of External Economic Relations.

d. Organizations of production and services in support of production in any form—enterprise, corporation, and so forth—must procure initial investment capital themselves and bear responsibility for any losses. They are not allowed to use the property, means, and materials of the state organs in their production or services in support of

production. If they need to utilize the facilities of a state organ in order to fully exploit their capabilities, they must pay for depreciation in accordance with state regulations.

The staff of organizations of production or services in support of production must be separated from the staff of the state organs concerned. Wages and bonuses must be paid by the organizations of production or services in support of production themselves on the basis of the results yielded by production and services. In case these organizations wish to combine their production or services in support of production with those of the state organs concerned to reduce the latter's staff, they shall be allowed to borrow capital on a priority basis, to buy materials needed for production, to enjoy tax exemption in the initial period of their operation, and to use the state budget to pay their employees. When their production becomes stable and profitable, they must cut the expense covered by the state budget.

e. If the organizations of production or services in support of production are managed by the state organs and mass organizations at the central, provincial, or municipal level, they must be registered with the people's committees of provinces or of the municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government. If they are managed by the administrative organs and mass organizations at the precinct and district level, they must be registered with the people's committee at the precinct, district, or corresponding level. These organizations may operate only after they are issued with a business registration permit by the responsible organs. The people's committees at provincial, municipal, precinct, district and corresponding levels may delegate the power to register and to issue business registration permits to financial organs at the same level.

3. The echelons empowered to set up organizations of production or services in support of production under the management of administrative organs and mass organizations are stipulated as follows:

a. If the organizations of production or services in support of production are directly subordinate to the administrative organs and mass organizations at the central level, the decisions on their founding must be signed by the heads of the administrative organs or mass organizations at the central level, the heads of ministries or general departments, or the heads of various mass organizations' central organs [words indistinct] and other social organizations.

b. If the organizations of production or services in support of production are directly subordinate to the administrative organs or mass organizations at the provincial, precinct, district, or corresponding level, the decisions on their founding must be signed by the heads of the state organs, party committees, and mass organizations of the provinces and the municipalities directly subordinate to the central government.

c. The persons empowered to sign founding decisions must bear responsibility for their decisions should unfavorable consequences ensue.

4. The organizations of production or services in support of production that have received permission to engage in business activities shall have the following obligations and powers:

a. They must produce goods or provide services exactly as registered. If mass production is involved, the quality of their products must be registered with the local organs of measurements and product quality control. The organizations of production or services in support of production concerned are allowed to reserve the copyright of product models already registered.

b. They must practice accounting and bookkeeping under the guidance of state financial and statistics organs and must pay taxes and other duties according to state regulations except when tax reduction or exemption is granted as stipulated in Article 2 mentioned above.

c. Their right to engage in production and services are protected by the state. They are allowed to promote joint ventures and cooperation with other organizations and individuals to carry out production or services in support of production.

This decision takes effect as of 3 May. All organizations of production and services set up in the past by administrative organs and mass organizations must strictly abide by this decision.

New Caledonia

Further on Deaths of FLNKS Leader, Aide

Three Suspects Arrested

BK0505153489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1500 GMT
5 May 89

[Excerpts] Noumea, May 5 (AFP)—Three men were in police custody Friday [5 May] following the murder of Melanesian leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou and his close aide Yeiwene Yeiwene, as regional and French leaders expressed grief and shock.

Judicial sources said one of the men in custody, Andre Tangopi, was suspected along with Djoubelli Wea of firing on Mr. Tjibaou, the president of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), and his deputy.

Mr. Wea was killed by Mr. Tjibaou's bodyguards after Thursday's assassination. Mr. Tangopi was wounded in the knee and was under police guard in Noumea hospital.

French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said he would be at the funeral service to be held Sunday for both men in the New Caledonian capital Noumea. Overseas Territories Minister Louis le Pensec has already left Paris for the French South Pacific territory.

Mr. Rocard said local elections would have to be postponed.

"The elections cannot take place during the mourning period, and the traditional mourning period is very long," he told French radio as he prepared to leave Paris for Noumea.

The elections, scheduled for June 11, were aimed at ending direct rule from Paris of the territory's three provinces, replacing it with local, elected councils that were to take power on July 14th, the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. [passage omitted]

The other two people named as held by the police were Paoula Wea, Djoubelli Wea's nephew, and Fessen Tuet. The sources said they were being questioned as witnesses to the incident or possibly secondary accomplices.

Police were still investigating the shootings, which happened on the Island of Ouvea on the eve of the first anniversary Friday of the killing of 19 FLNKS militants by French police and soldiers who stormed a cave where they were holding gendarmes hostage.

Djoubelli Wea was known as a strong opponent of the Matignon accords signed by Mr. Tjibaou, anti-independence leader Jacques Lafleur and Mr. Rocard last August, which conceded the possibility of independence for New Caledonia from France after a 10-year transition period. [passage omitted]

Reports of the killings varied, but agreed that they happened when Mr. Tjibaou, Mr. Yeiwene and the third top FLNKS leader, Leopold Joredie, went to Ouvea for a ceremony to mark the end of a year's mourning for those shot in the hostage incident.

Simon Loueckhote, an official of Mr. Lafleur's Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR) party, quoted on the RPCR's Rythme Bleue Radio one of Mr. Tjibaou's bodyguards as saying Djoubelli Wea had pulled a machine pistol from a bag as Mr. Yeiwene approached him to shake hands.

He shot Mr. Yeiwene in the head at point blank range, the bodyguard said.

One bodyguard pulled Mr. Tjibaou backwards to try to protect him, but the FLNKS president was hit by a shot to the head "probably from Tangopi," Mr. Loueckhote said.

The bodyguard then returned fire first at Mr. Tangopi, then at Mr. Wea, killing the latter.

Other witnesses said Djoubelli Wea had killed Mr. Tjibaou and Mr. Tangopi shot Mr. Yeiwene, fatally wounding him. [passage omitted]

Murder Charges Filed

BK0605090689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Noumea, May 6 (AFP)—Andre Tangopi, who was wounded during the assassination of Jean-Marie Tjibaou and his deputy, was charged Saturday [6 May] with murder, officials here said.

A statement by the Noumea prosecutor's office said that two other people brought in for questioning had been released.

Mr. Tangopi was an associate of Djubelly Wea, who was killed by Mr. Tjibaou's bodyguard in a shootout after the assassination Thursday on the island of Ouvea.

Mr. Tangopi was charged with murder and attempted murder, and remanded in custody.

The statement said that Mr. Tjibaou, head of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) and his deputy Yeiwene Yeiwene died of gunshot wounds in the head.

It said the investigation was continuing and there would be a re-enactment of the murder as soon as possible.

French Overseas Minister Comments

*BK0605095689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT
6 May 89*

[By Peter Mackler]

[Excerpts] Noumea, May 6 (AFP)—French overseas territories minister Louis le Pensec paid his respects Saturday [6 May] to assassinated Melanesian leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou, flying in to reaffirm Paris' support for the New Caledonia peace accord signed last year. [passage omitted]

"I come in the name of the president of the Republic and prime minister to convey the assurance that the national community stands with New Caledonia in this new and tragic test that it is undergoing," Mr. le Pensec said on arrival.

He made no direct reference to the so-called Matignon accords, but the minister said before leaving Paris that the high-level representation was aimed at shoring up support for them.

Fears have been expressed that the agreement engineered by Mr. Rocard, providing for a 10-year transition period ahead of a referendum on independence, could fall apart without the charismatic Mr. Tjibaou to back it.

Immediately after landing Mr. le Pensec went to the hillside stone chapel and spent a few minutes where Mr. Tjibaou, 53, and Mr. Yeiwene, 44, lay in state.

As hundreds of Tjibaou supporters kept a vigil outside, Mr. le Pensec offered his condolences to the family and watched as the lids on the two coffins, draped in the Kanak flag, were closed.

The minister then paid a call on Leopold Joredie, number three in the FLNKS hierarchy and a potential successor to Mr. Tjibaou.

He saw Jacques Lafleur, the anti-independence leader of the European settlers who make up 37 percent of the territory's population of 140,000. Mr. le Pensec also had talks with Noumea Mayor Jean Leques.

Mr. Rocard was to hold joint discussions Sunday with the Matignon accord parties after attending memorial services at Noumea Cathedral and making a speech at Magenta Airport where the bodies will be dispatched for burial Monday.

The prime minister will then fly home after spending a scant 13 hours in New Caledonia, one of France's last colonial possessions. [passage omitted]

Rocard Confirms June Elections

*BK0705054089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Noumea, May 7 (AFP)—Provincial elections in New Caledonia will go ahead on June 11 despite the assassination of two Kanak leaders last week, French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said here Sunday.

"A criminal cannot stop the peace process which is being built," he said referring to Thursday's murders of Jean-Marie Tjibaou and Yeiwene Yeiwene by extremist separatists.

He told a press conference that the programme agreed in Paris last year for implementing the new statutes of the French territory by July 14 would be respected.

Tjibaou Successor To Be Named

*BK0705103089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT
7 May 89*

[Text] Noumea, May 7 (AFP)—A successor to the murdered Jean-Marie Tjibaou as head of the Caledonian Union, the main group in the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), will be named May 20, FLNKS officials said Sunday.

The choice of a new FLNKS leader is seen as crucial to holding together the peace pact negotiated last June to end the conflict between native Melanesians and European settlers.

There has been little indication who might replace Mr. Tjibaou, the 53-year-old FLNKS president gunned down with his deputy Yeiwene Yeiwene on Thursday in this French Pacific territory.

Nor was it certain the head of the Caledonian Union would be able to lead the FLNKS, which includes five other groups with their own ideas about how to achieve Melanesian independence.

Mr. Tjibaou and Mr. Yeiwene were killed by gunmen considered close to the United Front for Kanak Liberation (FULK) which has opposed the Matignon peace accords signed in Paris last year that provide for a 10-year transition period ahead of a referendum on independence.

FLNKS officials, in an evident state of shock since the assassinations, have said they would address the problem of succession "in the coming days."

The first indication of the date came from Francois Burck, deputy secretary general of the Caledonian Union, as he was praising the murdered men for their tolerance and patience.

"Your death has just consecrated the message that the Caledonian Union will convey to the president who will be designated May 20," he said outside the Noumea cathedral after funeral services there.

Gerald Cortot, a senior aide to Mr. Tjibaou, later confirmed that the Caledonian Union's committee of directors would meet May 20 to choose a new president.

Mr. Cortot said Sunday that Leopold Joredie, number three in the FLNKS hierarchy, would replace Mr.

Tjibaou on a consultative committee helping to oversee implementation of the peace pact.

The eight-member panel is advising the French High Commission during the period of direct state rule until July 14 when provincial assemblies elected next month will take over.

Observers here said that Mr. Joredie's nomination to the consultative committee was no indication whether he would succeed to the top spot in the Caledonian Union.

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